UNITED NATIONS

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A/53/446*
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 45 and 146
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
STATUS OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 28 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued on 23 September 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst SUCHARIPA
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons.

98-28984 (E) 021098

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the situation in Afghanistan issued on 23 September 1998 by the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union is deeply concerned by international reports of massacres of innocent civilians, mass executions of prisoners of war in northern Afghanistan, and of air and rocket attacks on residential areas. Of particular concern are reports of killings of Hazaras in Mazar-e-Sharif.

The European Union recalls its Council's common position on Afghanistan and the European Union's condemnation of the killing of Iranian diplomats during the recent fighting in Mazar-e-Sharif.

The European Union calls upon the Taliban to provide security guarantees to permit an international investigation of these crimes, which should be carried out as soon as possible.

The European Union asks all the parties involved to fully respect international humanitarian law and human rights in all parts of Afghanistan, and would welcome an international presence, particularly in Bamyan province, to observe compliance with these rights. The non-compliance with the basic principles of international law is a major factor in an alarming situation of tension in the region, in particular, between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Taliban.

The European Union will continue to give its full support to United Nations efforts to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan, as well as to further action deemed necessary by the Security Council. The European Union welcomes the intention of the United Nations to send an evaluation team to Bamyan province to assess the humanitarian needs of the civilian population.

The European Union welcomes the proposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send his Special Envoy, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, back to the region for further negotiations.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus, and the European Free Trade Association Countries, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this statement.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1998/905/Corr.1
6 October 1998
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 45 and 147
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 28 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

For agenda item 146 substitute agenda item 147 as above.

98-29478 (E) 071098

United Nations A/53/447

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 October 1998
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-third session
Agenda items 33, 37, 91, 93 and 103

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Advancement of women

Letter dated 30 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the message of 30 September 1998 from the President of Kazakhstan, Mr. N. A. Nazarbaev, to the people of Kazakhstan, entitled "Democratization of society and economic and political reform in the new century".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 37, 91, 93 and 103.

(*Signed*) Akmaral Kh. **Arystanbekova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

98-28892 (E) 121098 131098

Annex

Message of 31 September 1998 from the President of Kazakhstan, Mr. N. A. Nazarbaev, to the people of Kazakhstan, entitled "Democratization of society and economic and political reform in the new century"

We must acknowledge with pride the enormous strides that have been taken in seven short years to create a free and independent Kazakhstan. From the very first days, our main priority has been to strengthen our national security. In the post-cold-war era, power is not defined by the size of a country's army, but rather by the productivity and competitiveness of its economy, and also by the creativity and success of its diplomacy. Judged by these two criteria, Kazakhstan has indeed become a powerful State.

We have created a buffer of peace on all our borders, what might be termed a "safety-belt". Not one country in the world – not one – is hostile to us. Our multilateral diplomacy and foreign policy have successfully consolidated both our sovereignty and our territorial integrity, and have built up close relations with the world community. What has been done this year and what will have to be done next year in the field of foreign policy is set out in the special report which you have before you.

We know the goal we are aiming for. Last year, we embodied in the comprehensive programme "Kazakhstan-2030" our vision of modern Kazakhstan, our idea of the country we wish to leave to our children and our children's children. This programme sets forth in detail the road to the future "prosperity, security and ever-growing welfare" of the entire Kazakh people. It is the road we are following, today and every day. You may read in a second special report which is before you about the work that has been done for the implementation of the Strategy. We must remember that temporary delays await us on this road, that we shall at times have to make detours, overcome crises in individual sectors of the economy that arise from time to time and deal with other nation-wide emergency situations. But we shall not turn aside from our road, we shall travel it milestone by milestone and ultimately we shall create the society about which we dream.

In those countries where democracy was suppressed for almost 50 years after the Second World War, the pre-existing democratic political institutions could be rapidly rebuilt. But in Kazakhstan, where there were no democratic institutions in the modern sense, the process began from scratch. Accordingly, we progressed step by step, fostering democratic culture among the population. That is why our road is much longer and more difficult. On the other hand, our institutions and infrastructure, being new, are not tied to the mistakes and policies of the past. In other words, we have the advantage of a fresh start.

Now, we need to reaffirm our faithfulness to the goal that has been outlined. We need to demonstrate that we have the strength, the vision and the courage to stay the course and build our new Kazakhstan on the solid foundation of political justice and economic freedom.

As the saying goes, the wise man sees far. My fellow citizens, the new Kazakhstan needs precisely that far-sighted wisdom. The "2030 Strategy" takes precisely that long view.

The choice before us is clear: reform or regress, strive for the future or stagnate, democratize or decay. Either we continue to build a Kazakhstan for the new age, or we slide into chaos.

I propose to you today to choose a Kazakhstan for the twenty-first century based on sound and universally held values.

I propose to you today to choose a Kazakhstan based on a new economy.

I propose to you today to choose a Kazakhstan built upon democratic principles.

I propose to you today to choose new structures and new procedures based on effectiveness and fairness of the State administration.

I propose to continue building a strong and secure Kazakhstan which will play a prominent role in the world.

This is the Kazakhstan that I propose for the sake of our children.

A Kazakhstan where there will be no room for religious extremism.

A Kazakhstan where there will be no room for national extremism.

And, lastly, a Kazakhstan in which political extremism will be rejected openly and forever.

The forces of authority and our laws will vigorously combat any manifestation of extremism. Only in this way can we preserve and develop our democratic institutions.

The time has come to look ahead. The time has come for action. The time has come to demonstrate our will. The time has come for change.

And now let me be specific.

Where the economy of Kazakhstan is concerned, we face a threefold challenge:

- To guide the economy safely through a period of severe financial upheavals in the region;
- To place the economy on a firm path of recovery and growth;
- And, lastly, to continue the promising advance towards an independent, open and free market economy and ensure that the benefits of a sound economy are directly reflected in the quality of life of our people.

Our main task today is to build a broad and strong system to protect our country's economic system and our people's economic health.

With this programme, Kazakhstan will demonstrate to our own business community, to our trading partners and to the world's financial institutions and analysts that we have the will and the ability to take active and decisive steps in a time of economic crisis. With economic storms raging all around us, we shall set an example of how a far-sighted and strong Government should act.

However, protecting our economy and reducing the damage caused by outside factors to a minimum is one thing, and ensuring economic growth is another. We have successfully conducted a set of stringent measures in the credit and monetary and budget and tax spheres which has helped contain inflation and stabilize the economy. At the same time, we are now suffering severe consequences from the economic slump in the world, which has been intensified by the fall in world prices for our export products and by serious arrears in the payment of wages.

We need to take measures which will stimulate the development of our market economy which has been emerging over the past seven years by removing the structural barriers that restrict the recovery of the existing enterprises and the creation of new ones

from small and medium businesses. These measures are vitally necessary for our economy in order that it may resume growth and continue to grow.

When I travel to various parts of our great and beautiful land, I am struck by the forces and wealth it contains, by the abundance of human talent – the guarantee of the future greatness of the country – and I note that in every town and in every village too many people are now suffering from material want, that there is a good deal of bitterness and resentment. They cannot wait for these well-thought-out long-term plans to begin to bear fruit. We shall do everything necessary to ensure that the inhabitants of our country feel the support of the Government during these difficult times. We do not propose to do for the people what they are best able to do for themselves. But the Government had a sacred obligation to help the people during times of hardship.

To achieve these objectives, I am announcing the following programme for reform of the Government:

First, we shall mount a vigorous campaign against corruption at all levels. Nothing so hampers entrepreneurship, discourages investment and creates distrust among citizens as the conviction that corruption permeates the decision-making of the authorities.

The Parliament recently passed comprehensive anti-corruption legislation, for which I am deeply grateful to the members of both houses. We now need to take these important words written on paper and make them part of the everyday practice of all government bodies and departments in every town and every village. I pledge once again that the law you have enacted will be fully and vigorously enforced.

I shall do everything to ensure the prompt establishment of a new special anticorruption agency, with extremely broad powers established by law, which will have to be headed by a well-known and trusted figure capable of leading a State-wide campaign to eradicate corruption. Tough enforcement of the law will be required. We shall provide it.

Second, we shall strengthen the tax collection system. The State has to pay the people in accordance with its obligations, but the people too have to pay the State and their local authorities what is provided for by law. Our weak tax system undermines the financial foundations of the State, creates unhealthy market phenomena, deters foreign investors and undermines citizens' confidence in the country's leadership. There are many examples of a poorly established tax system leading in the final analysis to the collapse of a country's economy. We should not repeat these errors. Our task is to create a rational, fair and consistent tax system.

Such things cannot be done overnight. It may take years. But we must act now to initiate the process and make it irreversible. Within the next few days a State Revenue Agency will be established, with the broad powers and resources to enable it to take the most vigorous action nationwide to improve the tax collection system. All of its activities will have our full and total support.

We must make available to those in charge of this work the reliable tools, the power, the resources and the support they need to get the job done successfully – we shall see it as sending generals into battle against our country's enemies. We realize that there will be resistance. Criminals will attack and slander those who fight against them. We are ready for this. And we want everyone to understand clearly once and for all that the country regards those who have engaged in corruption or systematic non-payment of their legal tax obligations as its enemies and will mercilessly expose and prosecute them and, if they are found guilty, punish them with the full force of the law. Actions of this kind must be branded as absolutely unacceptable, and no one will be allowed to circumvent this law. Let me make

it absolutely clear: neither political power nor wealth nor personal connections will be able to set aside the just punishment provided for by the law in cases of bribery and tax evasion.

Third, we shall streamline the organization of the Government in order to make it clearer who is responsible for what and whom to ask about what. This will ensure more effective attainment of the goals we have set ourselves and better coordinated implementation of the programmes we have adopted.

The most educated and honest citizens who are true patriots of their country will be selected for Government service.

This task will be assigned to the Agency for Government Service Affairs which I have recently established by Decree. The Agency will also be responsible for establishing a system to ensure fair promotion of government employees on the basis of objective criteria.

On this historic day, I propose to you a programme of democratization and political reforms which will serve as a new starting point in our national history.

The core of political reform in Kazakhstan will consist of seven fundamental elements of democratization and political liberalization.

In the first place, the electoral process must be honest, representative and conducive to the active participation of candidates and voters.

Free and fair elections are the cornerstone of any democracy. This is precisely the role they must play in our democracy as well. Let me note in passing that our folk wisdom encapsulates this in an apt aphorism: "The people speaks rarely, but when it speaks it is not wrong". Elections are precisely the time when the people makes its views known. Our aim must be clear: to make the upcoming national elections an example of free and fair elections.

Democracy is always a work in progress. Even the great western democracies have not fully involved their minorities in the political process. We, too, have not been able to do this to the full. But we can state with pride that under extremely difficult conditions we have achieved a stability among ethnic and religious groups that has not been achieved by many countries in the world over the past decade.

To attain these goals, we need to simplify our election legislation; it will then be easier for people to engage in political rivalry, and the deputies' seats will be filled by those, and only those, candidates who are indeed supported by the majority of voters. Accordingly, I propose that the filing fees for candidates for Parliament should be reduced, or completely eliminated, so that every citizen of Kazakhstan of the age required by law will be able to compete freely for the right to become a deputy, regardless of wealth or social status.

And in order for the elections in our country to be truly free and fair, we must create conditions for and wholeheartedly welcome participation in monitoring the elections by observers from Kazakhstan and the international community. I therefore, as President of the country, state clearly and firmly that any elections in our State will be honest and open.

Lastly, we need to develop a large-scale step-by-step programme for the election of leaders at all levels. There is no place here for the revolutionary impatience which had led some countries into unmanageability and chaos; nor, however, can this problem be passed over in silence. We need to embark in the very near future on drawing up such a programme, clearly defining its stages and levels. In addition, it must not be forgotten that the models of local self-government are far from being perfect. We shall need to undertake reforms in this sphere as well.

The second important component of the set of measures for the political democratization of the life of society is strengthening of the role of the parties in our political

system. Political parties are the basic "building material" with which the edifice of democracy is constructed, and we need to do everything possible, in the legal sphere and in other ways, to consolidate their place in society in order that they may grow and become stronger.

Our goal must be to ensure comprehensive participation by Kazakhstan's political parties in the 1999 elections to the Majlis. This will enable voters to define their political sympathies more accurately, afford citizens an opportunity of participating fully in the political process, bring representatives of the political parties into the new composition of the Majlis and educate parliamentary leaders. In order that the broadest possible spectrum of view should be represented in our Parliament, I propose adding to the Majlis 10 additional seats to be filled by means of a proportional representation system from the party list. It has taken us a long time to make this decision, and we believe that it will be a powerful breakthrough towards democracy and that the political forces in the country will utilize this initiative for the good of the people and will act responsibly in the strengthening of our statehood.

I call upon all the parties, regardless of their political orientation, to respect and preserve political and inter-ethnic stability in our country. The future of our statehood and the future of democracy itself depend on this.

Thirdly, we must also seek to strengthen and ensure the dependence of our Senate and Majlis, and the stability and continuity of power in Kazakhstan. To this end, I propose that if the President is released from his duties or dismissed from office, or if he dies before the end of his term, the duties of the President should for the remainder of the term be assumed by the Chairman of the Senate. If the Chairman of the Senate is unable to assume the duties of the President, they will be assumed by the Chairman of the Majlis. If the Chairman of the Majlis is unable to assume the duties of the President, they will be assumed by the Prime Minister. The candidatures of individual members of the Government and of ambassadors should be agreed upon in the committees of the Senate and the Majlis. Over the first seven years of our country's existence, we have built up an important tradition of parliamentary activity in the administration of the State. I am proud to stand before you today as a living witness to the important role played by Parliament in Kazakhstan. At the same time, I am convinced that in the years to come, Parliament will further strengthen its role as a guarantee that the work of the Government meets the needs of the population.

By allowing for proportional representation of political parties, we shall make the composition of the Majlis a better and a fairer reflection of the political views that enjoy wide support in Kazakhstan. I also propose to ensure broader participation of ethnic and religious minorities in Parliament; to this end some of the senators appointed to Parliament by the President must be selected from among the candidates recommended by the Assembly of the peoples of Kazakhstan. Parliament, by 80 per cent of the votes in each of the houses, can introduce amendments to the Constitution, and these must be approved by the people in a referendum by majority vote, on condition that there is at least a 50 per cent voter turnout.

I further propose that the work of parliamentary sessions should receive broad and regular coverage on television. This will give Parliament added political weight and make it a more noticeable part of the life of society. To this end, a set time will need to be allocated for broadcasting parliamentary sessions over the nationwide channels.

In order to strengthen the accountability of the country's leadership and the role of Parliament as an independent and totally specific branch of State power, the Prime Minister

and the members of his cabinet should be responsible to Parliament and should address the deputies and the parliamentary committees on a regular basis.

A key element of democratization is strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations in building civil society. A democratic structure, my dear fellow-countrymen, is not of itself a guarantee that society will be democratic. Democracy is based on a complex mechanism of private voluntary institutions through which the citizens participate in political life, volunteer their services for the benefit of others and of their country, express their dissent and defend their interest.

In order to afford genuine freedom for the activity of citizens' associations, the Ministry of Justice needs to simplify the procedure for registration and supervision of domestic and foreign non-governmental organizations wishing to operate in the territory of Kazakhstan and encourage the formation and active work of such organizations.

Fifthly, an independent judiciary is a cornerstone of democratic society. We need to ensure a highly professional level of work and autonomy of the judicial system, which must decide all issues dispassionately and be free from corruption. There is a lot that we need to do to improve the training of judges. We must vigorously enforce the recently enacted anti-corruption law. The Supreme Judicial Council should not be headed by the President.

Sixthly, we have an obligation to build on what we have already achieved with respect to a free, uncensored and independent press. The Government must regard free access to information by journalists not as a favour granted by it, but as its duty to public opinion. We must work to remove the obstacles that still stand in the way of a free press in our country. Therefore, we must take the road of privatizing a number of State-owned mass media. We shall start a process of privatizing many State publishing houses. The existence of independent media and an increase in their numbers at any cost means increased openness in society.

Seventh, and finally, how civilized a society is can be measured by its attitude to women. Quite honestly, the attitude to the fair sex provides much food for thought. A great deal needs to be changed. I understand the seriousness of the problem, and I intend to give the Council on Problems of the Family, Women and Population Policy a much more prominent role or to form on its basis a special commission on women's problems. The commission must become a principal adviser to both the President and the Government on the solution of acute problems in this area. We cannot solve everything at once, but a number of specific issues can be addressed as early as next year.

First, there is a need to increase the representation of women in all organs of authority. This is, if you like, an issue of social equality. Secondly, domestic violence against women must be vigorously combated. Thirdly, the Government, recognizing how inseparable the link is between political independence and economic independence, must encourage the establishment of a bank to grant loans to women wishing to open businesses.

Kazakhs!

It was from our sacred soil that man first went into space, marking the beginning of a new era in technology.

In just 457 days, the world will be entering a new decade, a new century, a new millennium.

On that day, not too far away, from Almaty to Astana, from Qastanay to Taraz, from the Caspian to Balqash, and from the banks of the Irtysh to the banks of the Ural, the people of Kazakhstan will enter upon their future.

And what Kazakhstan and its place in the world will be depends only on us. The danger is great, but the possibilities are still greater. As the Kazakh proverb says, "An affair cannot be completed without difficulties, without striving the goal cannot be reached".

History will be our judge. The eyes of our children and grandchildren are upon us.

For their sake, and for our own, we have no right to lose this battle for the future.

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 109
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO
SELF-DETERMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 29 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the latest incident in which personnel and vehicles belonging to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) were fired upon by the Indian army across the line of control in Neelam valley on 27 September 1998. The incident occurred in broad daylight from an Indian post only 150-200 metres away from the line of control. In view of the proximity of the location, no excuse for an identification mistake by India would be tenable. The UNMOGIP vehicles were flying the United Nations flag and were painted white with United Nations markings on either side.

You will recall that, in November 1994, two United Nations vehicles were also fired at by Indian troops in the same area. One of the vehicles was completely burnt and the observers barely escaped with their lives. Inaction by the United Nations authorities at that time has obviously encouraged the Indian troops to repeat such a blatant act.

While the Indians deny UNMOGIP the freedom of movement on their side, this incident is intended to restrict their movement in Azad Kashmir as well, in order to put a blanket on their intense firing activity across the line of control, and to prevent UNMOGIP from carrying out investigations on ceasefire violations. The Indians also wish to hide their atrocities inside Indian-held Kashmir by terrorizing the observers. Obviously, the Indian intention is to further marginalize the role of UNMOGIP, with the ultimate goal being its complete closure.

There is no doubt the Indian Government is fully involved in the incident and it was with their full knowledge and permission that the Indian army chose to target United Nations personnel.

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 94 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly, pursuant to the request in its resolution 52/199 of 18 December 1997, the attached note by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

98-28886 (E) 141098

Annex

Protection of global climate change for present and future generations of mankind

1. The General Assembly at its fifty-second session requested the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session (see resolution 52/199). This report is in response to that request.

Outcomes of the Conference of the Parties at its third session

2. The third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held in Kyoto from 1 to 11 December 1997. The most significant outcome of the session was the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, which has since been signed by over 50 States and, at the time of writing, ratified by one. The Convention commits the industrialized countries[a] to take the lead in limiting and reducing emissions of the greenhouse gases that are causing global warming. The overall result of the Protocol, if all of the signers ratify and implement it, will be to reduce their collective emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases by some 5.2 per cent below their 1990 levels in the period 2008–2012. This figure translates into a real reduction of some 20 per cent below the point that emissions from these countries would otherwise have reached by 2010, according to the latest projections. Individual national targets were differentiated to reflect national circumstances. The result will be a significant departure from historical emission trends and an important first step towards the Convention's secretariat goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels. Further emission reductions by the industrialized countries and a shift to lower emission paths in developing countries with large and growing economies will be required to attain this goal in the course of the next century.

3. In addition to these environmental benefits, the Protocol also stands to have long-reaching economic impacts. It has sent a signal to industry that new ways of doing business are in order. The main means for achieving the Kyoto targets will be domestic action in industrialized countries to improve efficiency in the use of energy, introduce new technologies and influence consumption patterns. However, the Protocol also recognizes innovative economic instruments, including emission credits and emission trading, as means to achieve emission limitations, and contains the seeds of new markets in emissions that will take a place alongside traditional markets in commodities and financial instruments. Among these innovations, the Clean Development Mechanism will be a tool to promote sustainable development in developing countries, while assisting industrialized country Parties to fulfil their emission commitments.

Preparations for and potential outcomes of the Conference of the Parties

4. The fourth session of the Conference of the Parties will be held in Buenos Aires from 2 to 13 November 1998. In preparation for the session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation were convened in Bonn from 2 to 12 June 1998. Outcomes of the sessions included a process initiated by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to enable decisions under the Kyoto Protocol about land-use change and forestry issues, and the conclusion of the work of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 concerning a multilateral consultative process for the resolution of questions regarding implementation.

5. There is a general view that at its fourth session the Conference should seek to advance both the implementation of commitments in the Convention and the preparations for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. In regards to the Convention, these outcomes could include agreement on practicable steps on transfer of technology to developing country Parties; a decision on the status of the Global Environmental Facility and on further policy guidance to the financial mechanism; a decision on a process for the consideration of non-annex I communications; a first agreement on action regarding adverse impacts on developing countries of climate change and of response measures (articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Conference); and finalization and adoption of the decision recommended by the Ad Hoc group on article 13. In regards to the Protocol, outcomes of the session could include action to follow up on the articles dealing with domestic achievement of annex I emission targets and on advancing the implementation of existing commitments of all Parties; decisions on operational elements of the flexibility mechanisms and a schedule for further decisions required to complete the operational design

of those mechanisms; a decision to agree on basic rules for the Clean Development Mechanism by the Conference at its fifth session; and decisions on intergovernmental and secretariat work on emissions-accounting systems and on compliance procedures.

Administrative arrangements

6. Since the establishment of the permanent secretariat of the Convention on 1 January 1996, the United Nations has provided it with administrative support services in accordance with the Secretary-General's secretariat note on institutional arrangements for the permanent secretariat (FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.4), which was provisionally accepted by the Conference of the Parties at its first session (see decision 14/CP.1, para. 3).

7. Under these arrangements, administrative functions are performed partly by the United Nations, through the United Nations Office at Geneva, and partly by the financial management and administration subprogramme of the secretariat. However, it was foreseen that the arrangements would evolve to cover the administrative needs resulting from the decentralized functioning of the secretariat. As the secretariat has expanded and its needs have become more complex, it has become evident that it must undertake more administrative responsibilities in Bonn.

8. As requested by the Assembly in its resolution 50/115, a review of these arrangements was conducted jointly by the Secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Convention starting in 1997. Although it proved not possible to complete the work in that year, a preliminary report on the review was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (A/52/667). A further report will be submitted to the Assembly at its current session.

Notes

[a] Developed countries members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development plus Central and Eastern European countries with economies in transition.

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 30 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 15 September 1998 (A/53/393-S/1998/858), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, which took place on 17, 18 and 29 September 1998.

On 17 September 1998, two Turkish RF-4F military aircraft entered the northern part of the Nicosia flight information region in violation of international air traffic regulations and of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Kormakitis in the Karpasia region and the south-western area of Paphos and then exiting towards the Ankara flight information region.

On 18 September 1998, 12 Turkish military aircraft (8F-16, 4F-4) entered the south-western Nicosia flight information region in violation of international air traffic regulations and thereafter exited towards the Ankara flight information region.

On the same day, three Turkish military transport aircraft (2 C-130 and 1 C-160) and one CN235 (in a search and rescue mission) entered the northern Nicosia flight information region, flying over the Cape of Apostle Andreas and exiting thereafter towards the Ankara flight information region. The transport aircraft violated the south-western Nicosia flight information region as well. All the aircraft exited towards the Ankara flight information region.

On 29 September 1998, two RF-4F military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and international air traffic regulations. The aircraft flew over the area of Kormakitis in the Karpasia region and thereafter

one of them violated anew the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the southern part of Larnaca and Limassol, south-west of Paphos and Cape Arnaoutis, while the second one continued its flight within the Nicosia flight information region, at the perimeter of the island. Thereafter, the two aircraft departed towards the Ankara flight information region.

As stated in my previous letters, such intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest against these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. These acts are in blatant disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus. These continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force and the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/53/451

General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 94 (d)
Environment and sustainable development:
Convention on Biological Diversity

Environment and sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly, pursuant to its request in resolution 52/201 of 18 December 1997, the attached report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

98-29009 (E) 131098

Annex

Convention on Biological Diversity

Report of the Executive Secretary

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 52/201 of 18 December 1997 the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to report to it on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

2. The Conference of the Parties held its fourth meeting in Bratislava from 4 to 16 May 1998. It was attended by over 1,300 participants from 152 countries and took 19 decisions on a wide range of issues. The meeting marked the conclusion of the first medium-term programme of work for the Convention and the Conference of the Parties adopted a programme of work that will guide the development of the Convention for the foreseeable future. The decisions reaffirmed the ecosystem approach and adopted programmes of work for marine and coastal biodiversity (decision IV/5), forest biodiversity (decision IV/7), the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems (decision IV/4) and agricultural biodiversity (decision III/11 and IV/6).

3. The Conference of the Parties also adopted the following decisions:

IV/1. The ecosystem approach, indicators, monitoring and assessment, alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species and launching of a Global Taxonomy Initiative;

IV/2. The operations of the clearing-house mechanism;

IV/3. Issues related to biosafety in particular the negotiations for a protocol to the Convention to address the transboundary movements of organisms modified by biotechnology;

IV/8. Access to genetic resources and sharing the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources;

IV/9. Further implementation of the Convention's provisions regarding indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles;

IV/10. Incentive measures, public education and awareness, and impact assessment and minimizing adverse risks;

IV/11. The effectiveness of the financial mechanism;

IV/12. Additional financial resources;

IV/13. Additional guidance to the financial mechanism;

IV/14. National reports by Parties;

IV/15. The relationship of the Convention to the Commission on Sustainable Development and to other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance;

IV/16. Institutional matters and the programme of work.

4. The full text of these decisions are available from the secretariat or can be obtained from its homepage (www.biodiv.org).

5. Implementation of the first medium-term programme of work for the Convention has seen the establishment of a dynamic institutional structure to develop the normative basis of the Convention, evolution of a process for promulgating decisions by the Conference of the Parties, and the elaboration of a basic paradigm for development of the substantive norms of the Convention.

6. The focus of the programme of work for the next few years is on implementing the general commitments of the Convention. With a scope as ambitious as that of the Convention, a major challenge for the implementation process as it moves into the next

phase is to find a balance between pursuing the truly holistic and integrative approach demanded by the Convention and at the same time being focused enough to allow concrete development of its provisions, building, where possible, on ongoing processes and programmes.

II. Thematic programmes of work

7. The programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity and the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems provide the basis for the development of clear and meaningful norms for each theme and the framework through which to pursue the integrative approach in a focused and effective manner. Each programme outlines a vision for future work and identifies expected outcomes and products, a timetable for their development and the means to achieve them. Most importantly the decisions indicate the type of final products or instruments expected from each programme and the process for developing the normative basis of the Convention with respect to the particular theme. They include manuals of best practice, guidelines, codes of conduct, guidance for the institutions of the Convention, criteria, indicators, standards/labelling schemes, and protocols.

8. Implementation of each of the programmes is undertaken by the Convention process in a broadly similar fashion. First, a review of existing efforts is undertaken to identify synergies and gaps within the existing institutional framework. The review mechanism is coordinated by the secretariat, supported in some instances by either informal inter-agency task forces or ad hoc groups of experts. On the basis of the review the secretariat develops programmatic links with relevant organizations to promote the purposes of the Convention and, where appropriate, begin the process of developing guidance and tools in areas identified as requiring specific attention to assist Parties with implementation. Periodically the advice of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice is sought. Results of this work are produced and disseminated to Parties and other stakeholders through regular communication and meetings, cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention for their application, evaluation and further refinement.

A. Marine and coastal biological diversity

9. Decision IV/5 adopted a programme of work with the aim of promoting implementation of the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity. The programme has benefited from several years of preparation. Marine and coastal issues were the thematic focus of the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) both of which were held in 1995, and was subsequently revisited by SBSTTA/2, SBSTTA/3 and COP/3. Preparations also benefited from the work of the first meeting of the Group of Experts on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity under the Convention, which met in Jakarta, Indonesia, in March 1997. A roster of experts on marine and coastal biological diversity has been established to coordinate Parties' expertise and support the development and implementation of the programme of work.

10. The programme identifies important operational objectives and priority activities within the framework of five key programme elements: integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM); marine and coastal living resources; marine and coastal protected areas; mariculture; and alien species. The programme provides a framework for activities

to implement the Jakarta Mandate until 2000, although the framework is designed to be applicable on a continuing basis beyond 2000.

11. Key long-term products or instruments of the programme are:

(a) Review of instruments relevant to IMCAM;

(b) National and regional capacity in the field of IMCAM;

(c) Guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, with a view to identifying and selecting indicators for marine and coastal biological diversity;

(d) A collaborative network with a view to promoting ecosystem approaches to the sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources;

(e) Development of the knowledge base on the use of marine and coastal genetic resources;

(f) Pilot research and monitoring projects on the value and the effects of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs) or similarly restricted management areas on sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources;

(g) Criteria for the establishment of, and for management aspects of, MCPAs;

(h) Assessment of the consequences of mariculture for marine and coastal biological diversity;

(i) Preparation of the development of a global strategy on alien species that threaten marine and coastal biological diversity;

(j) Database of initiatives on programme elements.

12. Activities on a collaborative network to promote ecosystem approaches, the development of the knowledge base on marine and coastal genetic resources, and pilot research and monitoring activities on MCPAs are to start immediately. The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity plans to prepare, for the fifth meeting of SBSTTA in January 2000, a review of instruments relevant to IMCAM and their implications; terms of reference for the ad hoc expert groups; criteria for establishment and management of protected areas; and identification of gaps in existing or proposed legal instruments, guidelines and procedures to counteract the introduction of alien species. The remaining products are tentatively planned for attention in the subsequent inter-sessional period.

B. Agricultural biological diversity

13. At its third meeting the Conference of the Parties established a work programme to promote the positive affects (and mitigate the negative impacts) of agricultural practices on biological diversity at ecosystem level, the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual and potential value for food and agriculture; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such resources. The decision calls for a comprehensive assessment of the current international regime by the Executive Secretary, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The programme has three key elements: an assessment of existing activities and instruments; development of case studies; and the development and implementation of national strategies on the basis of the guidance provided in decision III/11.

14. At its fourth meeting the Conference of the Parties focused on reviewing progress and highlighting areas that require specific attention rather than on initiating major new

initiatives. The Conference of the Parties supported the ongoing review process and reiterated requests for contributions regarding ongoing activities and existing instruments relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

15. The secretariat, in conjunction with FAO, is synthesizing the submissions to the assessment that have been provided, to date, by some 50 organizations and 15 Governments. An international technical workshop, supported by the Government of the Netherlands and to be held in December 1998, will provide a peer-group mechanism to assist SBSTTA in undertaking a situation analysis (stock-taking) of agricultural biodiversity at the ecosystem level, establishing key issues and priorities and identifying ways and means of providing enabling environments and incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

16. It is planned that the fourth meeting of SBSTTA, in May 1999, will address the specific issue of the consequences of new technology on agricultural biological diversity, while the fifth meeting of SBSTTA, in January 2000, will consider the findings of the assessment with a view to recommending to the Conference of the Parties the priority areas, objectives, activities and processes for the multi-year programme of work on agricultural biological diversity.

17. From this work, possible long-term products include:

(a) Endorsement of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources;

(b) Endorsement of and enhanced support to the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global System for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources;

(c) Assessment of agricultural biological diversity, based on existing information and global assessments in relevant areas;

(d) Guidelines and best practices on the topics identified for attention , including soil biota, pollinators and integrated land management practices and farming systems;

(e) Guidelines for incorporating agricultural biodiversity issues into specific sectors and subsectors, including guidance on sustainable technologies and incentive measures;

(f) A roster of lead and support institutions and of experts for different components of agricultural biological diversity at the ecosystem, specie end genetic levels;

(g) Mechanisms for ensuring coordination between agricultural and environmental institutions and for developing enabling environments and incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity.

C. Biological diversity of inland water ecosystems

18. The programme on the biodiversity of inland waters is the latest of the thematic focuses to be added to the agenda of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Its preparation benefited from the experience gained from the development of previous programmes and was the result of the most sophisticated preparatory process of the thematic work programmes. The modalities for its preparation are looked to as the model for preparing future programmes and contain many innovations for other areas of the Convention. For example, the development of a joint work programme with the Convention on Wetlands is the first attempt to develop a detailed cooperative relationship with another convention process. The steps taken to develop this relationship will provide important precedents for other joint work programmes which are expected to be developed in the future.

19. Decision IV/4, with two annexes, contains the elements of the thematic programme for freshwater. The work programme endorsed by the Conference of the Parties is contained in annex I. Annex II contains a suggested timetable which the SBSTTA and the Executive Secretary are to consider in their work on inland waters.

20. Annex I is in four parts. Part A, on assessment of the status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and identification of options for conservation and sustainable use, is the most detailed section. Part B considers the provision of scientific advice and further guidance to assist in the national elaboration of annex I of the Convention; part C considers the review of methodologies for assessment of biological diversity; and part D emphasises the urgency of action needed on taxonomy.

21. Part A clearly distinguishes the roles of the various actors in the programme, with important roles outlined for the Executive Secretary, SBSTTA, the Parties, the Convention on Wetlands and the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Conference of the Parties decided that urgent attention should be given to the development of rapid assessment methodologies especially related to small island States. The decision also places priority on two activities for the Executive Secretary: compiling information and case studies for use by SBSTTA in its deliberations on improving understanding of the biodiversity of inland water, identifying its uses and its threats; and future work on management experiences and best practices.

22. It is expected that the fifth meeting of SBSTTA will consider implementation of annexes I and II; incorporation of the results of the sixth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development; modes of cooperation with the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the Convention on Wetlands; relationship with the Global International Waters Assessment; rapid assessment methodologies; and advice on the joint programme of work with the Convention on Wetlands.

23. Key products or instruments of the programme include:

(a) Rapid assessment methodologies;

(b) Ecosystem-based management structures for stressed riparian systems;

(c) Development of annex I to the Convention;

(d) Guidelines for incorporating biodiversity considerations into other sectors;

(e) Guidelines on national fiscal, economic and legal measures which have an impact on biodiversity;

(f) Guidance on financial support measures which run counter to the objectives of the Convention.

24. The rapid assessment methodologies and the development of annex I to the Convention are expected to be ready for COP/5. The remaining products are expected to be developed in the following inter-sessional period.

D. Forest biological diversity

25. Forests, especially tropical forests, harbour more biodiversity than any other type of biome. As a result of their importance, the issue of forests has received considerable attention within the Convention process. The extent to which the Conference of the Parties and the other institutions of the Convention have been able to address this issue has, however, been complicated by the overlapping mandate of the Intergovernmental Panel on

Forests (IPF), and its successor, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). The Conference of the Parties has worked closely with the IPF/IFF process, adopting statements for the process, closely considering the products of the process and offering the services of its secretariat to the process. As a result of this close cooperation, it has become clear that the Convention could and should pursue development of certain areas before IFF concludes.

26. Decision IV/7 adopted a work programme on forest biological diversity which includes activities that the Parties felt important to the implementation of the Convention – activities that would provide a useful contribution to IFF, while avoiding potential overlap. The focus of the programme is on research, criteria and indicators, and the development of technologies necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

27. The long-term objectives of the programme of work are to:

(a) Assist Parties to develop measures for enhancing integration of the principles of the Convention into their national forest and land-use programmes and forest-management systems;

(b) Provide a tool to national forest and land-use programmes for the implementation of the Convention at the national level;

(c) Identify traditional forest systems and promote their wider application;

(d) Identify mechanisms that facilitate the financing of relevant activities;

(e) Contribute to ongoing work in other international processes;

(f) Contribute to access to and transfer of technology;

(g) Identify the contribution of networks of protected areas to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

28. To achieve these objectives, the decision divides the programme into three sequential phases of three years' duration. This nine-year time-frame is flexible, in light of the longer-term programme of work of the Convention and the timetable of IFF. Interim reports are to be made to the Conference of the Parties at the end of each phase.

29. The programme outlines four activities for the initial phase of the programme:

(a) Synthesize existing knowledge of holistic and intersectoral ecosystem approaches that enhance integration of forest biodiversity conservation into forest management systems;

(b) Analyse ways in which human activities – in particular, forest-management practices – influence biological diversity and assess ways to minimize or mitigate negative influences;

(c) Develop methodologies for criteria and indicators for forest biodiversity;

(d) Develop research and technological priorities.

30. The decision broadly outlined the mechanisms for undertaking the programme of work, referring to the full range of institutional mechanisms available under the Convention, with notable references to liaison groups, networks of panels and inter-agency task forces, datebases and meta-databases, and remote sensing technologies. The decision places greater emphasis on a decentralized approach to development and implementation of the programme of work than do the other decisions. It places emphasis on cooperation with relevant international processes, in particular IFF, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment exercise.

III. Programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

31. The Conference of the Parties also adopted a programme of work to guide its work and the development of the Convention for the foreseeable future. The substantive priorities of the programme are laid out in appendix I below.

32. Implementation of these decisions is progressing. Central to their implementation is the meetings of the various bodies of the Convention. Appendix II below contains the dates and locations for these meetings.

IV. Cooperation with the General Assembly and other relevant institutions

33. A particularly pertinent decision for the General Assembly is decision IV/15, on the relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development, conventions related to biodiversity and other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance.

34. The decision identified several key areas of cooperation. For example, it called for further development of cooperation with the other relevant conventions – in particular, the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the biodiversity-related conventions (the Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Convention on Migratory Species) – the development of guidelines on good management practices on protected areas and close cooperation with the World Trade Organization – in particular, the relationship between the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

35. With a view to further developing cooperation with the Rio Conventions, the Executive Secretaries of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Combating Desertification signed a Memorandum of Cooperation on 31 July 1998, which not only outlined general measures for cooperation but also contained specific proposals on joint activities to support implementation of the Conventions, the development of joint scientific assessments, synergies in information management and liaison arrangements in New York.

36. The Conference of the Parties placed the utmost importance on further cooperation with the United Nations. It identified a number of critical issues on which it felt the Convention could contribute to the work of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development. These were:

(a) The report on implementation of the Convention at the next review of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 by the General Assembly in the year 2002;

(b) The development and exchange of best practices on sustainable tourism with the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(c) The comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(d) The review of the oceans and seas, and freshwater resources;

(e) The review of consumption and production patterns.

37. The Conference of the Parties requested that, based on submissions from Parties, the Executive Secretary provide inputs to the meetings of the Commission in order to ensure that any future work of the Commission in those areas fully incorporates considerations of biological diversity and makes full use of existing materials and national guidelines.

38. In order to assist with the development of this cooperation, the Conference of the Parties also called upon the Executive Secretary to explore modalities for suitable liaison arrangements in New York and/or Geneva. In this respect, discussions are well advanced with the secretariats of the Convention on Combating Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding these modalities.

Appendix I

Programme of work: items for in-depth consideration

COP 5	Dryland, mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems Sustainable use, including tourism Access to genetic resources
COP 6	Forest ecosystems Alien species Benefit-sharing
COP 7	Mountain ecosystems Protected areas Transfer of technology and technology cooperation

Appendix II

Dates and venues of meetings

Dates	*Meeting*	*Venue*
15–19 February 1999	Sixth meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety	Colombia (tentative)
22–23 February 1999	Extraordinary meeting of the COP	Colombia (tentative)
24–28 May 1999	Fourth meeting of SBSTTA	Montreal
1–3 June 1999	Inter-sessional meeting on the operations of the Convention	Montreal
4–8 October 1999	Expert Panel on Access and Benefit-sharing	To be determined
24–28 January 2000	Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8 (j)	Montreal
31 January–4 February 2000	Fifth meeting of SBSTTA	Montreal
15–26 May 2000	Fifth meeting of the COP	Nairobi

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Agenda item 113
Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999

Consolidation of technical secretariat servicing of intergovernmental bodies

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of section III of its resolution 52/220 of 22 December 1997, entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999", noted that the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services would not, for the present time, undertake the servicing of the Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly or of the Security Council, even though the rationalization of servicing arrangements should lead to greater unity of purpose, greater coherence of efforts at all levels and greater cost-effectiveness, which would result in economies of scale.

2. In paragraph 9 of section III of the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to keep those arrangements under review and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session a report in that regard, with a view to considering the possible integration of all conference-servicing resources for all Main Committees of the Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary and ad hoc bodies and special conferences into the Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services.

3. The intention to establish a Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services, which would integrate the major technical support services for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies, provided at that time by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, was announced in a letter of the Secretary-General dated 17 March 1997 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/51/829). In that letter, the Secretary-General stressed that a priority in the reform effort should be to strengthen the coherence, quality and efficiency of the technical support services provided by the Secretariat to intergovernmental bodies. In this regard, he pointed out the need to streamline and strengthen technical support for the intergovernmental process.

4. Since its establishment one year ago, the new Department has provided technical secretariat services to the plenary meetings of the General Assembly (regular and special

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sessions), its General Committee and its First, Special Political and Decolonization, Second and Third Committees, the Special Committee on Decolonization (Special Committee of 24), the Disarmament Commission, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, the Economic and Social Council and the majority of its subsidiary organs, and to a number of other intergovernmental meetings and consultations.

5. The Department does not at present provide technical servicing to the Security Council, which remains in the Department of Political Affairs, or to the Fifth and Sixth Committees of the Assembly, which continue to receive technical and substantive servicing by the Department of Management and the Office of Legal Affairs, respectively. However, the conference servicing resources for the servicing of the Security Council and the Fifth and Sixth Committees are integrated in the Department, together with the resources for all other intergovernmental and expert bodies.

6. The presence of the secretaries of most of the different General Assembly and Economic and Social Council bodies in the same Department has allowed better coordination and the avoidance of the time-consuming interdepartmental consultations of previous years. The preparation of regular and special sessions of the Assembly has proved to be easier. Contact between the secretariat of the Committees with conference services is now much closer, as that operation is also in the same Department.

7. One of the gains resulting from the consolidation of the technical secretariat services is the presence in the new Department of the Documentation Programming and Monitoring Unit. Joining the technical secretariat servicing teams for different Committees and intergovernmental bodies into a single department has strengthened the role of the Unit as the "clearing house" for documents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and has afforded better overall coordination and rationalization of documentation.

8. The substantive support to the work of intergovernmental organs serviced by the new Department is provided by practically all other departments of the Secretariat, including the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In coordinating the work of the secretaries of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council, and of its subsidiary organs, the Department is in constant contact with the Office of the Secretary-General, the Protocol and Liaison Service, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Public Information, the Security and Safety Service, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and the Office of Central Support Services. This network of contacts is reflected in the composition of the Secretariat's Coordination Committee for the General Assembly.

9. During sessions of the General Assembly, the secretaries of the Fifth and Sixth Committees as well as the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions participate in the weekly working-level coordination meeting, which is convened by the General Assembly and ECOSOC Affairs Division of the new Department. The legal advisers to the Assembly from the Office of Legal Affairs also take part in the meeting, which has proved a useful tool for horizontal contacts among working-level staff responsible for all aspects of work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary organs.

10. Given that the present arrangements for the provision of substantive, technical and conference servicing to all intergovernmental and expert bodies appear to meet the requirements of Member States, no change is proposed at this time. The Assembly will be informed of any plans for further developments in this field.

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Agenda items 38, 93 and 94

Oceans and the law of the sea

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Letter dated 30 September 1998 from the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the joint statement of Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Saparmurat Niyazov, President of Turkmenistan, on issues relating to the Caspian Sea, signed at Tehran on 8 July 1998.

We shall be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 38, 93 and 94.

(Signed) Hadi **Nejad-Hosseinian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
to the United Nations

(Signed) Aksoltan T. **Ataeva**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations

98-29003 (E) 071098

Annex

Joint statement of 8 July 1998 by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of Turkmenistan

In a joint meeting held to review issues relating to the Caspian Sea, Saparmurat Niyazov, President of Turkmenistan, and Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed their satisfaction over the outcome of the meeting, which demonstrated mutual understanding and the will of the two countries to reach full agreement on the Caspian Sea. They also examined the progress achieved towards the completion of Caspian Sea legal regime consistent with the Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Caspian Littoral States in November 1996 in Ashgabat. The two Presidents agreed as follows:

1. The two sides reaffirmed the inalterability of the principle of unanimity of the five littoral States in all decisions related to the legal status of the Caspian Sea.

2. The two sides reiterated that the Caspian Sea and its resources are the common heritage of the littoral States and that the completion of the legal regime and the resolution of issues on the exploitation of the resources of the Caspian Sea is exclusively the right of these five littoral States while adopting the convention on the legal status of the Caspian Sea.

3. The two sides reaffirmed that, until the finalization of the new legal regime, the Treaty on Friendship between Iran and Russia of 1921 and the Agreement on Trade and Shipping between Iran and the Soviet Union of 1940 are the sole international documents governing legal issues relating to the Caspian Sea.

4. The two sides were of the view that a condominium arrangement for the common use of the Caspian Sea by the littoral States through assuming a sectoral coastal strip as the national zone is the most appropriate basis for the legal regime. The extent of national zones and the procedures for common use of the Caspian Sea will be subject to supplementary agreements.

5. In case of division, the two sides emphasized the principle of equal share for all littoral States and equitable exploitation of the resources of the Caspian Sea.

6. The two sides also underlined the need for preserving a unified legal regime for the sea, on the seabed, and under the seabed.

7. The two sides believed that the Caspian Sea should be a sea of peace and friendship and an arena for beneficial cooperation on the basis of mutual respect among the littoral States. They also underlined the need for the peaceful use and demilitarization of the Caspian Sea.

8. Considering the unique environment of the Caspian Sea and for the purpose of its protection, which is the responsibility of all littoral States, the two sides objected to any action that may cause irreparable damage to the environment of the Caspian Sea.

9. Underlining the essential need for cooperation among the littoral States in all matters relating to the Caspian Sea with the aim of expanding this friendly cooperation, the two sides called upon all littoral States to employ their utmost efforts for the earliest completion of the Caspian Sea legal regime.

DONE at Tehran on 8 July 1998 (corresponding to Tir 17, 1377, solar calendar) in two copies in Turkmen, Persian, Russian and English. The Turkmen, Persian and Russian texts are equally authentic. In case of discrepancy, the English text shall prevail.

For the Islamic Republic of Iran:

(Signed) Seyyed Mohammad **Khatami**

For Turkmenistan:

(Signed) S. **Niyazov**

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General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 163
Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) was established by Security Council resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 for an initial period of six months. The present report contains the proposed budget for the establishment and operation of UNOMSIL for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 amounting to $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net), inclusive of $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) related to the cost of strengthening the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the period 17 April to 12 July 1998.

The cost estimate provides for the deployment of 188 military and civilian personnel consisting of 85 military observers, inclusive of a 15-person medical unit, 5 civilian police advisers, 50 international civilian staff and 48 locally recruited personnel.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, as set out in paragraph 24 of the present report, is: (a) to establish a special account for UNOMSIL; (b) to appropriate the amount of $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net) for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; (c) to assess the amount of $14,868,600 gross ($14,461,000 net) for the operation of UNOMSIL for the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999; and (d) to assess the amount of $9,454,900 gross ($9,011,800 net) for the maintenance of UNOMSIL for the period 14 January to 30 June 1999, at the monthly rate of $1,688,375 gross ($1,609,250 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNOMSIL beyond 13 January 1999.

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) was established by the Security Council by its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 for an initial period of six months, following consideration of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 June 1998 on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1998/486 and Add.1).

2. At that time, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the estimated cost for the establishment of UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months would be some $18.3 million which would provide for the deployment of up to 85 military observers inclusive of a 15-person medical unit, 5 civilian police advisers, 48 international civilian personnel and 48 locally recruited staff (S/1998/486/Add.1). That estimate included some $1.4 million related to the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General which was to be subsumed by UNOMSIL in accordance with Security Council resolution 1181 (1998). The Secretary-General also informed the Council that it would be his recommendation to the General Assembly that the cost associated with the establishment of UNOMSIL be considered an expense of the Organization, to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to a special account to be established for UNOMSIL.

3. In order to meet the cost of the most immediate and essential start-up requirements relating to the establishment and operation of UNOMSIL, the Controller, in a letter dated 30 July 1998 addressed to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net) for a four-month period from 13 July to 13 November 1998, pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Subsequently, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in a letter dated 13 August 1998 addressed to the Secretary-General, advised that the Advisory Committee concurred with the request of the Controller.

II. Political mandate

4. The mandate entrusted to the Observer Mission under the terms of Security Council resolution 1181 (1998) is as follows:

(a) To monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permit, and to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with regular information thereon in particular with a view to determining when conditions are sufficiently secure to allow subsequent deployments of military observers;

(b) To monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country, including monitoring of the role of ECOMOG, the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in the provision of security and in the collection and destruction of arms in those secure areas;

(c) To assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security conditions permit;

(d) To monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF), as security conditions permit.

III. Operational plan and requirements

5. The operational plan and requirements of UNOMSIL are described in paragraphs 63 to 79 of the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/1998/486). Based on the operational plan and in the light of the volatile security situation outside Freetown, it was envisaged that the deployment of military observers would take place in three phases. The first phase would be in the month of July when approximately 40 observers would be deployed to Freetown, Hastings and Lungi. The deployment of the main body of military observers was completed by mid-August. Subsequent deployment in second and third phases would be subject to the progress of implementation of the Government's disarmament and demobilization plan and the availability of the necessary logistical equipment and resources. Recommendations in this regard are expected to be contained in the report of the Secretary-General on Sierra Leone, to be submitted to the Security Council in mid-October.

6. The observers would be deployed: (a) at each of the three camps where former military forces of the Republic of Sierra Leone are currently being detained (Wilberforce Barracks, Benguema Training Centre and Lungi); (b) at the three ECOMOG Brigade headquarters (Hastings, Makeni and Bo); and (c) in areas outside the immediate environs of Freetown, including the home regions of returning Civil Defence Force (CDF) members, with due regard to and consideration of prevailing security conditions.

7. The 5 civilian police advisers and 4 human rights officers would have the following tasks:

(a) Advise, in coordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies, and advise on the planning of the reform and restructuring of the Sierra Leone police force, and monitor progress in that regard;

(b) Report on any violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs.

8. In order to enable UNOMSIL to carry out its mandate, the deployment of 85 military observers, including a 15-person medical unit, along with the necessary civilian support staff was authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1181 (1998). The medical unit and most of the support staff were successfully deployed in August 1998. In addition, UNOMSIL would be provided with adequate air support so as to ensure mobility and security, as well as casualty and medical evacuations. A boat would also be required to facilitate travel and communications between Lungi and Freetown. It is anticipated that 32 vehicles of a Mission establishment of 73 vehicles would be utilized by military observers and 2 vehicles by the civilian police advisers. The remaining 39 vehicles would be utilized by civilian support staff. Also among the Mission resources to be utilized by military observers are 20 desktop computers, 8 portable computers, 20 uninterrupted power supply stations, 38 furniture sets, 6 safes, 11 generators for the team sites and 18 air-conditioners. The civilian police advisers are expected to utilize 5 desktop computers, 5 uninterrupted power supply stations and 5 furniture sets.

Special programmes

Disarmament and demobilization

9. The Government of Sierra Leone has adopted a comprehensive framework for the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and their families. The plan calls for the establishment of a Sierra Leone veterans board which would, in close cooperation with ECOMOG, the United Nations and donors, supervise the disarmament and demobilization of an estimated 33,000 combatants, including 1,000 disabled soldiers, 500 female ex-combatants and 2,500 children in three phases between July 1998 and June 2001.

10. The demobilization process would begin with a rigorous registration process aimed at verifying the eligibility of ex-combatants who would then receive identification documents. At present, approximately 2,700 ex-soldiers are being registered in the Lungi demobilization centre, while many former members of the Sierra Leone military forces have been reinducted into the army and are currently participating in combat operations against the rebels. In addition, the Government intends to provide community-based social and economic reintegration assistance to assist ex-combatants in returning to sustainable and productive lives in their communities.

Humanitarian assistance

11. The Resident Coordinator in Sierra Leone is also the Humanitarian Coordinator, and a Humanitarian Coordination Unit, funded by voluntary contributions raised by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, has been established in her office. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has launched a United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal for US$ 20,253,640, covering the period 1 March to 31 December 1998. As at 25 September 1998, the response to the appeal was US$ 9,962,665, or 49 per cent of the total needed. By the same date, the humanitarian assistance activities of United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organizations in Sierra Leone outside the United Nations appeal had received US$ 43,575,605. The international community had thus by 25 September provided US$ 53,538,270 during 1998 for humanitarian activities.

12. Most of the population of Sierra Leone is affected by the ongoing armed conflict. Humanitarian access to affected populations relying on assistance is a major concern since the security situation remains volatile in many parts of the country and access is dependent on air transport which in some places is only possible by helicopter. At present, many affected populations, including many of the more than 240,000 internally displaced persons, receive inadequate levels of support, resulting in high mortality rates owing to starvation and lack of medical attention. Sufficient air transport capacity for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General would help to ensure access to needy populations and thereby increase stability in the country.

Human rights

13. In his report on the situation in Sierra Leone (S/1998/486) which was welcomed by the Security Council in its resolution 1181 (1998), the Secretary-General had proposed that 4 human rights officers work under the direction of the Special Representative and in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The primary role of the human rights officers (1 P-4 and 3 P-3) would be that of monitoring the human rights situation in Sierra Leone and of addressing the country's long-term

human rights institution-building needs. The officers would also observe treason trials and assist the Government in meeting its international human rights obligation in a sustainable manner.

IV. Financial administration

A. Financial period

14. In accordance with section I of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, the 12-month financial period for the accounts of UNOMSIL will be from 1 July to 30 June. The Secretary-General has proposed the establishment of a special account for UNOMSIL, to be administered in accordance with financial regulation 6.6 for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Observer Mission.

B. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

15. The Trust Fund to Support United Nations Peacekeeping Related Efforts in Sierra Leone was established by the Secretary-General on 26 March 1998 to receive voluntary contributions from Member States for the purpose of supporting the peacekeeping related aspects of:

(a) Logistical assistance to ECOMOG;

(b) Rehabilitation assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone;

(c) Miscellaneous activities, including disarmament, demobilization and human rights.

16. As at 28 September 1998, one contribution of US$ 832,150 (500,000 pounds sterling) from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been received.

V. Status-of-mission agreement

17. The Secretary-General informed the Security Council that, should the Council agree to the establishment of UNOMSIL, he would seek to establish security arrangements for United Nations personnel with the Chairman of ECOWAS and conclude a status-of-mission agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone (S/1998/486, para. 72). Subsequently, the Status-of-Mission Agreement was signed between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations on 29 July 1998. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Government of Sierra Leone, in implementation of its obligations under Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, has agreed to extend to UNOMSIL, as an organ of the United Nations, its property, funds and assets and its members, the privileges and immunities provided in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to which Sierra Leone is party.

VI. Cost estimates for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

18. The proposed budget for the establishment, operation and maintenance of UNOMSIL amounts to $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net) for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. It comprises: $14,084,900 gross ($13,692,900 net) for the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999; $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) related to the cost of strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998; and $9,454,900 gross ($9,011,800 net) for the period from 14 January to 30 June 1999. Of the estimated total requirements, $5,974,900 represents non-recurrent start-up costs and $18,348,600 gross ($17,497,900 net) is for recurrent costs. Requirements beyond 13 January 1999 consist of only recurrent cost items.

19. Some 49 per cent of the total budget for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is based on standard costs and ratios contained in the standard cost and standard ratio manual, while the remaining 51 per cent has been prepared on the basis of mission-specific costs and ratios.

20. Columns 1 to 3 of annex I to the present report reflect the costs related to the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the period 17 April to 12 July 1998. Columns 4 to 6 of the annex reflect costs associated with the mandate period 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999, column 7 reflects recurrent costs for the period beyond 13 January 1999, and total amounts are indicated in columns 8 to 10.

21. Information on the application of mission-specific costs and ratios in the cost estimates is presented in section A of annex II to the present report. Information on non-recurrent requirements is provided in section B of annex II. A supplementary explanation of the total cost estimates for the period from 17 April 1998 to 30 June 1999 is provided in annex II C. The administrative and military structures are shown in annex III A and B, respectively. The proposed staffing table is presented in annex IV. The deployment of civilian and military personnel is contained in annex V. Functional titles and related job description summaries of Professional staff are contained in the standard cost and standard ratio manual or as indicated in annex VI. Information on voluntary and trust fund contributions are indicated in annex VII. An operational map is presented in annex VIII.

VII. Staffing requirements

22. The proposed civilian staffing of the UNOMSIL totals 98 personnel, consisting of 23 Professional staff :1 D-2 (Special Representative of the Secretary-General), 1 D-1 (Chief Military Observer), 1 P-5 (Chief Administrative Officer), 6 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer, Legal Adviser, Specialist on Disarmament and Demobilization, Human Rights Adviser, Public Information Officer and Chief General and Technical Services), and 14 P-3 (Political Affairs Officer, 3 Human Rights Officers, Special Assistant, Administrative Officer, Aviation Safety Specialist, Chief of Security and Safety, Chief of Personnel, Chief Finance Officer, Chief of Engineering and Building Management, Chief of Procurement, Chief Transport Officer and Chief Communications Officer), in addition to 18 Field Service staff, 9 General Service staff and 48 locally recruited personnel. The post of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (D-2), one Political Affairs Officer (P-3) and one General Service secretary which were previously funded under the regular budget, has been subsumed by UNOMSIL.

23. A summary of the staffing requirements is shown in the table below.

Personnel category	*Proposed staffing*
Under-Secretary-General	—
Assistant Secretary-General	—
D-2	1
D-1	1
P-5	1
P-4	6
P-3	14
P-2	
Subtotal	**23**
Field Service	18
General Service (Principal level)	—
General Service (Other level)	9
Security Service	—
Subtotal	**27**
Total, international staff	**50**
Local staff	48
International contractual personnel	—
United Nations Volunteers	—
Grand total	**98**

VIII. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session

24. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session in connection with the financing of UNOMSIL is as follows:

(a) To establish a special account for UNOMSIL for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Observer Mission;

(b) To appropriate the amount of $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net) for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;

(c) To assess the amount of $14,868,600 gross ($14,461,000 net) for the operation of UNOMSIL for the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999;

(d) To assess the amount of $9,454,900 gross ($9,011,800 net) for the maintenance of UNOMSIL for the period from 14 January to 30 June 1999, at the monthly rate of $1,688,375 gross ($1,609,250 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNOMSIL beyond 13 January 1999.

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General			*Cost estimates for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999*				*Total*		
	17 April to 12 July 1998			*13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999*			*14 January to 30 June 1999*			
	Non-recurrent costs (1)	*Recurrent costs* (2)	*Sub total* (3)	*Non-recurrent costs* (4)	*Recurrent costs* (5)	*Sub total* (6)	*Recurrent costs* (7)	*Non-recurrent costs* (8)=(1)+(4)	*Recurrent costs* (9)=(2)+(5)+(7)	*Total* (10)=(3)+(6)+(7)
1. Military personnel costs										
(a) Military observers										
Mission subsistence allowance	-	111.1	111.1	-	1 671.3	1 671.3	2 066.9	-	3 849.3	3 849.3
Travel costs	-	53.7	53.7	207.9	-	207.9	459.0	207.9	512.7	720.6
Clothing and equipment allowance	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	7.2	-	14.9	14.9
Subtotal	-	**164.8**	**164.8**	**207.9**	**1 679.0**	**1 886.9**	**2 533.1**	**207.9**	**4 376.9**	**4 584.8**
(b) Military contingents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel										
Contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death and disability compensation	-	-	-	-	17.0	17.0	15.8	-	32.8	32.8
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	**17.0**	**17.0**	**15.8**	-	**32.8**	**32.8**
Total, line 1	-	**164.8**	**164.8**	**207.9**	**1 696.0**	**1 903.9**	**2 548.9**	**207.9**	**4 409.7**	**4 617.6**
2. Civilian personnel costs										
(a) Civilian police										
Mission subsistence allowance	-	11.7	11.7	-	107.9	107.9	119.4	-	239.0	239.0
Travel costs	-	3.7	3.7	10.8	-	10.8	27.0	10.8	30.7	41.5
Clothing and equipment allowance	-	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5	-	1.0	1.0
Subtotal	-	**15.4**	**15.4**	**10.8**	**108.4**	**119.2**	**146.9**	**10.8**	**270.7**	**281.5**
(b) International and local staff										
International staff salaries	-	59.3	59.3	-	1 271.8	1 271.8	1 465.0	-	2 796.1	2 796.1
Local staff salaries	-	10.5	10.5	-	114.4	114.4	125.8	-	250.7	250.7
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	-	59.8	59.8	-	1 057.7	1 057.7	1 192.5	-	2 310.0	2 310.0
Mission subsistence allowance	-	125.2	125.2	-	1 174.7	1 174.7	1 134.0	-	2 433.9	2 433.9
Other travel costs	-	44.7	44.7	-	266.1	266.1	16.8	-	327.6	327.6
Subtotal	-	**299.5**	**299.5**	-	**3 884.7**	**3 884.7**	**3 934.1**	-	**8 118.3**	**8 118.3**
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	-	**314.9**	**314.9**	**10.8**	**3 993.1**	**4 003.9**	**4 081.0**	**10.8**	**8 389.0**	**8 399.8**
3. Premises/accommodation										
Rental of premises	-	17.6	17.6	-	135.0	135.0	126.0	-	278.6	278.6
Alteration and renovation of premises	.4	-	.4	93.6	-	93.6	-	94.0	-	94.0
Maintenance supplies	-	-	-	-	7.2	7.2	6.7	-	13.9	13.9
Maintenance services	-	.2	.2	-	6.0	6.0	5.6	-	11.8	11.8
Utilities	-	6.0	6.0	-	295.9	295.9	387.0	-	688.9	688.9
Construction/prefabricated buildings	-	-	-	45.5	-	45.5	-	45.5	-	45.5
Total, line 3	**.4**	**23.8**	**24.2**	**139.1**	**444.1**	**583.2**	**525.3**	**139.5**	**993.2**	**1 132.7**

	Strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General			Cost estimates for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999				Total		
	17 April to 12 July 1998			13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999			14 January to 30 June 1999			
	Non-recurrent costs (1)	Recurrent costs (2)	Sub total (3)	Non-recurrent costs (4)	Recurrent costs (5)	Sub total (6)	Recurrent costs (7)	Non-recurrent costs (8)=(1)+(4)	Recurrent costs (9)=(2)+(5)+(7)	Total (10)=(3)+(6)+(7)
4. Infrastructure repairs										
Upgrading of airstrips	-	-	-	44.0	43.6	87.6	22.4	44.0	66.0	110.0
Upgrading of roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair of bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 4	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44.0**	**43.6**	**87.6**	**22.4**	**44.0**	**66.0**	**110.0**
5. Transport operations										
Purchase of vehicles	85.8	-	85.8	934.6	-	934.6	-	1 020.4	-	1 020.4
Rental of vehicles	-	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	10.8	-	19.7	19.7
Workshop equipment	-	-	-	34.5	-	34.5	-	34.5	-	34.5
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	-	4.1	4.1	-	82.8	82.8	77.3	-	164.2	164.2
Petrol, oil and lubricants	-	-	-	-	148.7	148.7	180.5	-	329.2	329.2
Vehicle insurance	-	-	-	-	12.1	12.1	11.2	-	23.3	23.3
Total, line 5	**85.8**	**4.1**	**89.9**	**969.1**	**252.5**	**1 221.6**	**279.8**	**1 054.9**	**536.4**	**1 591.3**
6. Air operations										
(a) Helicopter operations										
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	283.1	283.1	428.4	-	711.5	711.5
Aviation fuel and lubricants	-	-	-	-	82.2	82.2	124.5	-	206.7	206.7
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	-	-	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0
Liability and war- risk insurance	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	2.3	-	3.9	3.9
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50.0**	**366.9**	**416.9**	**555.2**	**50.0**	**922.1**	**972.1**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft										
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	261.0	261.0	252.0	-	513.0	513.0
Aviation fuel and lubricants	-	-	-	-	33.8	33.8	32.6	-	66.4	66.4
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	12.0	-	12.0	-	12.0	-	12.0
Painting/preparation	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability and war- risk insurance	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	4.8	4.8
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.0**	**297.3**	**310.3**	**286.9**	**13.0**	**584.2**	**597.2**
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.4	10.1	-	20.5	20.5
(d) Other air operations										
Air traffic control services and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landing fees and ground handling	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	5.7	5.7
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**-**	**5.7**	**5.7**
Total, line 6	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63.0**	**677.5**	**740.5**	**855.0**	**63.0**	**1 532.5**	**1 595.5**
7. Naval operations										
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	24.0	24.0	56.0	-	80.0	80.0
Preparation costs, equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preparation costs, repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positioning/depositioning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 7	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**56.0**	**-**	**80.0**	**80.0**

	Strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General			Cost estimates for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999				Total		
	17 April to 12 July 1998			13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999			14 January to 30 June 1999			
	Non-recurrent costs (1)	Recurrent costs (2)	Sub total (3)	Non-recurrent costs (4)	Recurrent costs (5)	Sub total (6)	Recurrent costs (7)	Non-recurrent costs (8)=(1)+(4)	Recurrent costs (9)=(2)+(5)+(7)	Total (10)=(3)+(6)+(7)
8. Communications										
(a) Complementary communications										
Communications equipment	74.5	-	74.5	3 125.8	-	3 125.8	-	3 200.3	-	3 200.3
Spare parts and supplies	-	-	-	-	121.2	121.2	113.2	-	234.4	234.4
Workshop and test equipment	4.9	-	4.9	150.3	-	150.3	-	155.2	-	155.2
Commercial communications	-	12.7	12.7	-	349.7	349.7	279.7	-	642.1	642.1
Subtotal	**79.4**	**12.7**	**92.1**	**3 276.1**	**470.9**	**3 747.0**	**392.9**	**3 355.5**	**876.5**	**4 232.0**
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	**79.4**	**12.7**	**92.1**	**3 276.1**	**470.9**	**3 747.0**	**392.9**	**3 355.5**	**876.5**	**4 232.0**
9. Other equipment										
Office furniture	3.9	-	3.9	135.7	-	135.7	-	139.6	-	139.6
Office equipment	14.4	-	14.4	88.6	-	88.6	-	103.0	-	103.0
Data-processing equipment	20.5	-	20.5	490.6	-	490.6	-	511.1	-	511.1
Generators	21.0	-	21.0	24.5	-	24.5	-	45.5	-	45.5
Observation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-	7.5	-	7.5	-	7.5	-	7.5
Water and septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	250.0	-	250.0	-	250.0	-	250.0
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	10.5	-	10.5	-	10.5	-	10.5
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	-	-	-	27.4	-	27.4	-	27.4	-	27.4
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	-	40.1	40.1	37.5	-	77.6	77.6
Water-purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 9	**59.8**	**-**	**59.8**	**1 034.8**	**40.1**	**1 074.9**	**37.5**	**1 094.6**	**77.6**	**1 172.2**
10. Supplies and services										
(a) Miscellaneous services										
Audit services	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.8	-	47.8	47.8
Contractual services	-	-	-	-	54.0	54.0	50.4	-	104.4	104.4
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security services	-	-	-	-	24.0	24.0	22.4	-	46.4	46.4
Medical treatment and services	-	-	-	-	19.5	19.5	22.2	-	41.7	41.7
Claims and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Official hospitality	-	2.5	2.5	-	.6	.6	.6	-	3.7	3.7
Miscellaneous other services	-	6.7	6.7	-	12.0	12.0	11.2	-	29.9	29.9
Subtotal	**-**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**-**	**110.1**	**110.1**	**154.6**	**-**	**273.9**	**273.9**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies										
Stationery and office supplies	-	2.5	2.5	-	18.7	18.7	17.4	-	38.6	38.6
Medical supplies	-	.2	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2	.2
Sanitation and cleaning materials	-	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	4.8	-	10.0	10.0
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	.6	.6	.6	-	1.2	1.2
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.3	-	15.1	15.1
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	-	.5	.5	-	16.0	16.0	9.0	-	25.5	25.5

	Strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General			*Cost estimates for the period 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999*				*Total*		
	17 April to 12 July 1998			*13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999*			*14 January to 30 June 1999*			
	Non-recurrent costs (1)	*Recurrent costs* (2)	*Sub total* (3)	*Non-recurrent costs* (4)	*Recurrent costs* (5)	*Sub total* (6)	*Recurrent costs* (7)	*Non-recurrent costs* (8)=(1)+(4)	*Recurrent costs* (9)=(2)+(5)+(7)	*Total* (10)=(3)+(6)+(7)
Field defence stores	-	-	-	-	35.7	35.7	-	-	35.7	35.7
Operational maps	-	1.2	1.2	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	31.2	31.2
Quartermaster and general stores	-	8.8	8.8	-	58.5	58.5	2.8	-	70.1	70.1
Subtotal	**-**	**13.2**	**13.2**	**-**	**172.5**	**172.5**	**41.9**	**-**	**227.6**	**227.6**
Total, line 10	**-**	**22.4**	**22.4**	**-**	**282.6**	**282.6**	**196.5**	**-**	**501.5**	**501.5**
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes										
Equipment	-	-	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	4.7
Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.3
Contractual services	-	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	6.4	-	13.3	13.3
DPI production costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 12	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.7**	**8.2**	**12.9**	**6.4**	**4.7**	**14.6**	**19.3**
13. Training programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Air and surface freight										
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	-	-	-	-	10.8	10.8	10.1	-	20.9	20.9
Total, line 16	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.1**	**-**	**20.9**	**20.9**
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Staff assessment										
Staff assessment, international staff	-	15.6	15.6	-	365.4	365.4	413.8	-	794.8	794.8
Staff assessment, local staff	-	-	-	-	26.6	26.6	29.3	-	55.9	55.9
Total, line 19	**-**	**15.6**	**15.6**	**-**	**392.0**	**392.0**	**443.1**	**-**	**850.7**	**850.7**
Total, lines 1-19	**225.4**	**558.3**	**783.7**	**5 749.5**	**8 335.4**	**14 084.9**	**9 454.9**	**5 974.9**	**18 348.6**	**24 323.5**
20. Income from staff assessment	-	(15.6)	(15.6)	-	(392.0)	(392.0)	(443.1)	-	(850.7)	(850.7)
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lines 20-21	**-**	**(15.6)**	**(15.6)**	**-**	**(392.0)**	**(392.0)**	**(443.1)**	**-**	**(850.7)**	**(850.7)**
Gross requirements	225.4	558.3	783.7	5 749.5	8 335.4	14 084.9	9 454.9	5 974.9	18 348.6	24 323.5
Net requirements	225.4	542.7	768.1	5 749.5	7 943.4	13 692.9	9 011.8	5 974.9	17 497.9	23 472.8
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resources	**225.4**	**542.7**	**768.1**	**5 749.5**	**7 943.4**	**13 692.9**	**9 011.8**	**5 974.9**	**17 497.9**	**23 472.8**

Annex II

Supplementary information on the cost estimates for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

A. Mission-specific costs and ratios

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
1. Mission subsistence allowance							
First 30 days	—	—	214	—	—	—	Provisional rates for accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel up to 31 August 1998.
After 30 days	—	—	190	—	—	—	Provisional rates for accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel up to 31 August 1998.
	—	—	120	—	—	—	Provisional rates for accommodation at other than Cape Sierra Hotel up to 31 August 1998.
Flat rates	—	—	171	—	—	—	Established rates for accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel effective 1 September 1998.
	—	—	135	—	—	—	Established rates for accommodation other than at Cape Sierra Hotel effective 1 September 1998.
2. Travel costs (one-way)							
Military observers/civilian police	—	—	2 700	—	—	—	Inclusive of 100 kg accompanied baggage.
3. Military personnel							
Military observers	—	77	—	—	—	—	Based on the phased deployment of 85 military observers, including a 15-person medical unit.
4. Civilian personnel							
Civilian police	—	5	—	—	—	—	Based on the phased deployment of 5 civilian police advisers.
International staff	—	48	—	—	—	—	Based on the phased deployment of 50 international civilian personnel.
Local staff	—	45	—	—	—	—	Based on the phased deployment of 48 locally recruited staff.
5. Local staff							
Net salary	—	—	—	467	—	—	Based on annual local salary scale in effect from 1 June 1998.
Common staff costs	—	—	—	117	—	—	Based on annual local salary scale in effect from 1 June 1998.
Staff assessment	—	—	—	108	—	—	Based on annual local salary scale in effect from 1 June 1998.
6. Rental of premises							
Headquarters offices	—	—	—	10 000	—	—	Mission headquarters.

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
Workshop	—	—	—	2 500	—	—	
Warehouse	—	—	—	2 500	—	—	
Team sites	—	—	—	1 500	—	—	Currently a total of 5 team sites has been established.
7. Maintenance supplies	—	—	—	1 200	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 14 (c).
8. Maintenance services	—	—	—	1 000	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 14 (d).
9. Utilities							
Electricity, generator fuel	—	—		57 975	—	—	Based on monthly fuel consumption of 87,840 litres by Mission generators at a cost of $0.66 per litre.
Water supply	—	—		900	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 14 (e).
10. Vehicles							
Civilian pattern	—	69	—	—	—	1:2	Based on the phased establishment of the Mission vehicle fleet of 73 vehicles. There would be apportionately one vehicle for every 2 military observers and one for every 2 civilian police.
11. Rental of vehicles	—	—		1 700	—	—	Includes the cost of reimbursement for the use of contingent-owned ambulance at the established dry-lease rate of $732 per month with Mission factor of 3.3 per cent.
12. Spare parts and repair and maintenance of vehicles	—	—	—	200	—	—	Each vehicle.
13. Petrol	—	—	—	28 380	—	—	Based on fuel consumption of 20 litres daily per vehicle.
14. Vehicle insurance							
Civilian pattern	—	—	—	—	350	—	Third-party liability insurance based on annualized cost.
15. Helicopters							
MI-8	—	1	—	—	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 22.
Block hours (55 monthly)	—	—	—	49 500	—	—	Based on a rate of $900 per flight hour.
Extra hours (30 monthly)	—	—	—	27 000	—	—	Based on a rate of $900 per flight hour.
Aviation fuel	—	—	—	22 225	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 23.
Insurance	—	—		—	5 000	—	Third-party liability insurance based on annualized cost.
16. Fixed-wing aircraft							
B-200 (Beachcraft)	—	1					See section C below, paragraph 22.
Block hours (30 monthly)	—	—	—	33 000	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 24.
Extra hours (20 monthly)	—	—	—	12 000	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 24.
Aviation fuel	—	—	—	5 825	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 24.
Insurance	—	—	—	—	5 000	—	Third-party liability insurance based on annualized cost.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
17. Aircrew subsistence allowance	—		120	—	—	—	Three crew members of the B-200 aircraft for five days per month.
18. Other air operations costs							
Landing fees and ground handling	—	—	—	500	—	—	Estimated monthly requirements.
19. Communications							
Spare parts and supplies	—	—	—	20 205	—	—	Based on 7.5 per cent of the cost of communication equipment.
20. Commercial communications							
Transponder lease	—	—	—	21 250	—	—	Estimated transponder user charge.
INMARSAT A and M terminals	—	—	—	16 500	—	—	The utilization of 10 mini M terminals and 1 A terminal.
Local telephone charges	—	—	—	12 000	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 33.
Pouch, fax and telex charges	—	—	—	200	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 33.
21. Other equipment							
Data-processing equipment							
Desktop computers, with monitors						1:1	One computer per one Professional and General Service staff.
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	—	—	—	6 690	—	—	Based on 7.5 per cent of the cost of other equipment.
22. Miscellaneous services							
Audit services	—	—	—	—	47 800	—	Based on the biannual estimated cost for external audit.
Contractual services	—	—	—	9 000	—	—	Cleaning and garbage removal services.
Security services	—	—	—	4 000	—	—	Security for Mission facilities.
Medical treatment and services	—	—	28.25	—	—	—	Based on the standard reimbursement rate for basic and first line medical and dental services.
Official hospitality	—	—	—	100	—	—	Hospitality to local dignitaries.
Miscellaneous other services	—	—	—	2 000	—	—	Includes international and local bank charges.
23. Miscellaneous supplies							
Stationery and office supplies	—	—	—	3 110	—	—	Based on the standard rate of $35 per person for the first three months and $15 per person per month thereafter.
Sanitation and cleaning materials	—	—	—	860	—	—	Based on the standard rate of $5 per person per month.
Subscriptions	—	—	—	100	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 40 (iv).
Electrical supplies	—	—	—	1 300	—	—	Including the installation of electrical wiring at Mission headquarters, workshop and warehouses.

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Ratio	Explanation
Uniform items, flags and decals	—	—	—	2 155	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 40 (vi).
Field defence stores	—	—	—	3 075	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 40 (vii).
Operational maps	—	—	1 500	—	—	—	The acquisition of 20 map sets.
Quartermaster and general stores	—	—	—	5 285	—	—	Includes the cost of 30-day contingency rations consisting of food and water.
24. Public information programmes							
Materials and supplies	—	—	—	110	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 42.
Contractual services	—	—	—	1 145	—	—	See section C below, paragraph 42.
25. Air and surface freight							
Commercial freight and cartage	—	—	—	1 800	—	—	Related freight cost.

B. Requirements for non-recurrent costs

(United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
1. Military personnel costs						**207 900**
Provides for the cost of emplacement travel of 77 military observers						
2. Civilian personnel costs						**10 800**
Provides for the cost of emplacement travel of 4 civilian police advisers						
3. Premises/accommodation						
(a) Rental of premises						—
(b) Alteration and renovation of premises						94 000
(c) Maintenance supplies						—
(d) Maintenance services						—
(e) Utilities						—
(f) Construction/prefabricated buildings						
Prefabricated unit	32					
Cost of freight for the transfer of 52 flat packed units from the United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi	—	—	—	—		45 500
Subtotal, line 3	**32**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**139 500**
4. Infrastructure repairs	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**44 000**
Provides for the repair of four air strips at Bo, Makeni, Lungi and Hastings and for the one-time cost for the mobilization and demobilization of a field engineer						
5. Transport operations						
(a) Purchase of vehicles						
Jeep, 4x4	33	7	54	61	12 000	732 000
Sedan, light	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sedan, heavy	—	—	2	2	25 000	50 000
Bus, light	3	—	6	6	15 000	90 000
Truck, pick-up, light	11	—	—	—	—	—
Truck, cargo, medium	—	—	1	1	75 000	75 000
Ambulance	1	—	2	2	50 000	100 000
Forklift	—	—	1	1	30 000	30 000
Subtotal	**50**	**7**	**66**	**73**		**1 077 000**
Freight at 15 per cent						161 550
Subtotal	**50**	**7**	**66**	**73**		**1 238 550**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
Less: transfers from United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi						
Jeep, 4x4	—	—	(12)	(12)	12 000	(144 000)
Sedan, heavy	—	—	(1)	(1)	25 000	(25 000)
Bus, light	—	—	(2)	(2)	15 000	(30 000)
Truck, cargo, medium	—	—	(1)	(1)	75 000	(75 000)
Forklift	—	—	(1)	(1)	30 000	(30 000)
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**(17)**	**(17)**		**(304 000)**
Subtotal	**50**	**7**	**49**	**56**		**934 550**
Related freight cost of the Office of the Special Envoy						**85 800**
Total, line 5 (a)	**50**	**7**	**49**	**56**		**1 020 350**
(b) Rental of vehicles						—
(c) Workshop equipment						34 500
(d) Spare parts, repair and maintenance						—
(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants						—
(f) Insurance						—
Total, line 5	**50**	**7**	**49**	**56**		**1 054 850**
6. Air operations						
(a) Helicopter operations						
Hire/charter costs						—
Aviation fuel and lubricant						—
Positioning/depositioning costs						40 000
Resupply flight						—
Painting/preparations						10 000
Liability and war-risk insurance						—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**50 000**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft						
Hire/charter costs						
Aviation fuel and lubricant						—
Positioning/depositioning costs						12 000
Painting/preparations						1 000
Resupply flight						—
Liability and war-risk insurance						—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**		**13 000**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
(c) Air crew subsistence allowance						—
(d) Other air operations						—
Total, line 6	—	—	—	—		**63 000**
7. Naval operations						
Boat, inflatable	2	—	—	—		—
Boat, motor outboard	3	—	—	—		—
Total, line 7	**5**	—	—	—		—
8. Communications						
(a) Complementary communications						
(i) Communications equipment						
VHF/UHF equipment						
Mobile set	15	—	75	75	500	37 500
Base station radio	2	—	20	20	2 000	40 000
Handie talkie – general	30	—	175	175	500	87 500
Omni directional antenna	—	—	20	20	400	8 000
Air-to-ground base station radio	1	—	5	5	1 700	8 500
Air-to-ground portable radio	2	—	10	10	1 000	10 000
Repeaters	5	—	13	13	2 000	26 000
Digital microwave link	—	—	2	2	80 000	160 000
Subtotal	**55**	—	**320**	**320**		**377 500**
HF equipment						
Base antenna	—	—	10	10	3 000	30 000
Base transceiver	1	—	10	10	9 000	90 000
Mobile transceiver	7	—	75	75	4 000	300 000
Antenna, vertical whip	2	—	75	75	1 000	75 000
Antenna turner (automatic)	7	—	75	75	1 000	75 000
Subtotal	**17**	—	**245**	**245**		**570 000**
Satellite equipment						
GPS, receivers	4	—	15	15	600	9 000
Earth station, hub	—	—	1	1	400 000	400 000
Multiplexer, digital	4	—	—	—	—	—
VSAT 3.7M "C" band (redundant)	1	—	4	4	150 000	600 000
INMARSAT "C" antenna	1	—	—	—	—	—
INMARSAT "C" transceiver	1	—	—	—	—	—
INMARSAT "C" laptop	1	—	—	—	—	—

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
INMARSAT, printer	1	—	—	—	—	—
INMARSAT mini "M" terminal	2	—	4	4	2 800	11 200
INMARSAT "M"	5	—	—	—	—	—
INMARSAT "A"	1	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**21**	**—**	**24**	**24**		**1 020 200**
Telephone equipment						
Telephone exchange, large	—	—	1	1	100 000	100 000
Telephone exchange, medium	—	—	5	5	50 000	250 000
PABX	3	—	—	—	—	—
Secure voice	1	—	6	6	8 000	48 000
DECT system	—	—	1	1	100 000	100 000
Telephone sets	50	—	200	200	100	20 000
Telephone maintenance kit	—	—	3	3	4 000	12 000
Rural telephone link	6	—	4	4	8 600	34 400
Subtotal	**60**	**—**	**220**	**220**		**564 400**
Miscellaneous equipment						
UPS, 5 KVA	1	—	6	6	4 000	24 000
Battery charger	2	—	30	30	100	3 000
Secure facsimile	—	—	6	6	8 000	48 000
Non-secure facsimile	—	—	25	25	2 000	50 000
Solar power panels	5	—	30	30	700	21 000
Portable antenna tower	16	—	8	8	5 000	40 000
Subtotal	**24**	**—**	**105**	**105**		**186 000**
Subtotal, line (i)	**177**	**—**	**914**	**914**		**2 718 100**
Freight at 15 per cent						407 715
Subtotal	**177**	**—**	**914**	**914**		**3 125 815**
Related freight cost of the Office of the Special Envoy						**74 500**
Total, Communications equipment	**177**	**—**	**914**	**914**		**3 200 315**
(ii) Spare parts and supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Workshop and test equipment						
Communication analyser	1	—	2	2	12 100	24 200
Power meter	1	—	1	1	1 500	1 500
Oscilloscope	—	—	1	1	5 000	5 000
Spectrum analyser	1	—	2	2	26 500	53 000
Data analyser	1	—	2	2	14 000	28 000

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
Counter, frequency	1	—	1	1	8 000	8 000
Work bench	—	—	2	2	2 000	4 000
Bench power supply	—	—	2	2	1 500	3 000
Mechanics toolbox	—	—	2	2	1 200	2 400
Toolbox technicians	—	—	2	2	800	1 600
Subtotal	5	—	17	17		130 700
Freight at 15 per cent						19 605
Subtotal	5	—	17	17		150 305
Related freight cost of the Office of the Special Envoy						4 900
Total, Workshop and test equipment	5	—	17	17		155 205
(iv) Commercial communications	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, line 8 (a)	182	—	931	931		3 355 520
(b) Main trunking contract						—
Total, line 8	182	—	931	931		3 355 520
9. Other equipment						
(a) Office furniture						
Furniture sets	—	—	118	118	1 000	118 000
Desks	75	—	—	—	—	—
Chairs	171	—	—	—	—	—
Filing cabinet	36	—	—	—	—	—
Bookcase	22	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	304	—	118	118		118 000
Freight at 15 per cent						17 700
Subtotal, Office furniture	304	—	118	118		135 700
(b) Office equipment						
Photo copying machine (high volume)	—	—	1	1	18 000	18 000
Photo copying machine (low volume)	—	—	15	15	3 000	45 000
Safes	2	—	8	8	1 000	8 000
Typewriter, electrical	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shredders	5	—	1	1	4 000	4 000
Calculator	10	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous office equipment	—	—	—	—	—	2 000
Subtotal	20	—	25	25		77 000
Freight at 15 per cent						11 600
Subtotal, Office equipment	20	—	25	25		88 600

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
(c) Data-processing equipment						
Desktop CPU with monitor	37	—	84	84	1 700	142 800
Portable (laptop) computer	11	—	14	14	2 400	33 600
Monitor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Server	3	—	5	5	17 000	85 000
Printers (desktop)	13	—	76	76	500	38 000
Printers (portable)	11	—	14	14	250	3 500
Lotus Notes per machine	—	—	98	98	55	5 390
Network equipment	5	—	1	1	30 000	30 000
Modem	14	—	10	10	350	3 500
EDP module	11	—	—	—	—	—
Ether switch	1	—	—	—	—	—
Repeater network	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connectivity element	—	—	60	60	500	30 000
UPS 2 KVA	1	—	5	5	1 000	5 000
UPS 700 VA	52	—	105	105	350	36 750
Subtotal	**159**	**—**	**472**	**472**		**413 540**
Freight at 15 per cent						62 031
Plus administrative software licences						15 000
Subtotal, Data-processing equipment	**159**	**—**	**472**	**472**		**490 571**
(d) Generators						
6 KVA	7	—	5	5	7 300	36 500
75 KVA	2	—	2	2	14 400	28 800
50 KVA	—	—	1	1	11 200	11 200
225 KVA	2	—	1	1	43 000	43 000
20 KVA	—	—	2	2	9 100	18 200
16.4 KVA	1	—	3	3	8 500	25 500
Subtotal	**12**	**—**	**14**	**14**		**163 200**
Freight at 15 per cent						24 480
Subtotal	**12**	**—**	**14**	**14**		**187 680**
Less transfers from United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi						
75 KVA	—	—	(2)	(2)	14 400	(28 800)
6 KVA	—	—	(5)	(5)	7 300	(36 500)
20 KVA	—	—	(2)	(2)	9 100	(18 200)
50 KVA	—	—	(1)	(1)	11 200	(11 200)

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
225 KVA	—	—	(1)	(1)	43 000	(43 000)
16.4 KVA	—	—	(3)	(3)	8 500	(25 500)
Subtotal	—	—	**(14)**	**(14)**		**(163 200)**
Subtotal, Generators	**12**	—	—	—		**24 480**
(e) Observation equipment	—	—	—	—		—
(f) Petrol tank plus metering equipment	—	—	—	—		7 500
(g) Water and septic tanks	—	—	—	—		—
(h) Medical and dental equipment	—	—	—	—		250 000
(i) Accommodation equipment	—	—		—	—	10 500
(j) Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Miscellaneous equipment						
Air-conditioners	91	—	60	60	1 000	60 000
Vacuum cleaner	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fire safety equipment	—	—	8	8	2 000	16 000
Refrigerators	37	—	—	—	—	—
Containers, steel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Televisions	4	—	—	—	—	—
Video cassette recorders	4	—	—	—	—	—
Laminating machine	2	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**139**	—	**68**	**68**		**76 000**
Freight at 15 per cent						11 400
Subtotal	**139**	—	**68**	**68**		**87 400**
Less transfers from United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi						
Air-conditioners	—	—	(60)	(60)	1 000	(60 000)
Subtotal, miscellaneous equipment	**139**	—	**8**	**8**		**27 400**
(l) Field defence equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Water-purification equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, line 9	**634**	—	**623**	**623**		**1 034 751**
Related freight cost of the Office of the Special Envoy						**59 800**
Total, line 9	**634**	—	**623**	**623**		**1 094 551**
10. Supplies and services	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Election-related supplies and services	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Public information programmes	—	—	—	—	—	**4 700**

	(1) Current inventory	(2) Replacement	(3) Additional	(4) Total number of additional units (2)+(3)	(5) Unit cost	(6) Total cost (4)x(5)
13. Training programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Mine-clearing programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Air and surface freight	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Staff assessment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, lines 1–19						5 974 821

C. Supplementary explanation

1. Military personnel costs 4 617 600

(a) Military observers

Mission subsistence allowance 3 849 300

1. As indicated in the table below, provision of $3,738,200 for mission subsistence allowance is based on the phased deployment of military observers for a total of 25,719 person days and $111,100 to cover the mission subsistence allowance during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy, as follows:

(a) Accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel:

(i) 116 person days at $214 per day for the period from 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($24,800);

(ii) 402 person days at $190 per day for the period from 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($76,400);

(iii) 6,744 person days at $171 per day for the period from 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($1,153,200);

(b) Accommodation at other than Cape Sierra Hotel:

(i) 526 person days at $120 per day for the period from 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($63,100);

(ii) 17,931 person days at $135 per day for the period from 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($2,420,700).

Period	*Number of observers*	*Total person days*	*Mission subsistence allowance*
		(United States dollars)	
Phase I (13 July–14 August 1998)			
13 July 1998–30 June 1999	8	2 824	490 504
1 August 1998–30 June 1999	10	3 340	473 846
Subtotal	**18**	**6 164**	**964 350**
Phase II (15 August–30 September 1998)			
15 August 1998–30 June 1999	12	3 828	538 724
20 August 1998–30 June 1999	2	628	84 450
15 September 1998–30 June 1999	14	4 032	575 424
Medical Unit			
23 August 1998–30 June 1999	15	4 665	662 955
Subtotal	**43**	**13 153**	**1 861 553**
Phase III (1–15 October 1998)			
1 October 1998–30 June 1999	14	3 822	545 454
15 October 1998–30 June 1999	10	2 580	366 876
Subtotal	**24**	**6 402**	**912 330**
Strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy	—	—	**111 100**
Total	**85**	**25 719**	**3 849 333**

Travel costs 720 600

2. Provision is made for emplacement of 77 military observers at $2,700 per one-way air fare including 100 kilograms of accompanied baggage ($207,900). Provision is also made for the rotation of 85 military observers at an estimated average rate of $5,400 per round- trip air fare ($459,000). It also covers the cost of 10 emplacement and 2 repatriation trips during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($53,700).

Clothing and equipment allowance 14 900

3. Provision of $14,900 is made for the cost of clothing and equipment allowance at the rate of $200 per annum per observer for an average strength of 77 military observers for 11.6 months.

(b) Military contingents ..... —

4. No provision is made under this heading.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel

Contingent-owned equipment ..... —

5. No provision is made under this heading.

Death and disability compensation 32 800

6. Provision of $32,800 is made for the reimbursement to Governments of payments made by them to their military personnel for death, disability, injury or illness resulting from service with UNOMSIL, based on an average payment of $40,000 calculated at 1 per cent of the average monthly strength of military personnel and civilian police advisers.

2. Civilian personnel costs 8 399 800

7. Resource requirements for civilian personnel are based on the phased deployment of 103 civilian personnel consisting of 50 international civilian staff (23 Professional, 9 General Service and 18 Field Service staff), 5 police advisers and 48 locally recruited staff. It also includes 18 civilian personnel (4 Professional, 3 General Service staff and 10 locally recruited staff and one Civilian Police Adviser) who were deployed to strengthen the Office of the Special Envoy during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998.

(a) Civilian police

Mission subsistence allowance 239 000

8. Provision of $227,300 is made for mission subsistence allowance for 5 civilian police advisers, based on their phased deployment for a total of 1,586 person days as indicated in annex V to the present report, and for $11,700 to cover the mission subsistence allowance during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998, as follows:

(a) Accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel:

(i) 50 person days at $190 for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($9,500);

(ii) 303 person days at $171 for the period from 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($51,800);

(b) Accommodation at other than Cape Sierra Hotel :

(i) 31 person days at $120 per day for the period from 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($3,700);

(ii) 1,202 person days at $135 for the period from 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($162,300).

Travel costs 41 500

9. Provision is made for the emplacement travel of 4 police advisers at $2,700 per one-way air fare including 100 kilograms of accompanied baggage ($10,800) and for the rotation of 5 advisers at an estimated average cost of $5,400 per round-trip air fare inclusive of 100 kilograms of accompanied baggage ($27,000). It also covers the cost emplacement travel of one police adviser during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($3,700).

Clothing and equipment allowance 1 000

10. Provision of $1,000 is made for a clothing and equipment allowance at the rate of $200 per annum for an average of 5 police advisers for the 11.6-month period.

(b) International and local staff 8 118 300

11. In accordance with paragraph 7 above and based upon the phased deployment of international and local staff indicated in annex V to the present report, provision of $2,796,100 is made for international staff salaries, $250,700 for local staff salaries and $2,310,000 relating to common staff costs, including hazardous duty allowance. Provision of $2,308,700 is made for mission subsistence allowance for international staff for a total of 15,945 person days, and provision of $125,200 is made to cover the mission subsistence allowance during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998, as follows:

(a) Accommodation at Cape Sierra Hotel:

(i) 210 person days at $214 per day for the period 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($44,900);

(ii) 714 person days at $190 per day for the period 13 July 1998 to 31 August 1999 ($135,700);

(iii) 2,835 person days at $171 per day for the period 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($484,800);

(b) Accommodation at other than Cape Sierra Hotel:

(i) 119 person days at $120 per day for the period 13 July to 31 August 1998 ($14,300);

(ii) 12,067 person days at $135 per day for the period 1 September 1998 to 30 June 1999 ($1,629,000).

12. In addition, provision of $327,600 is made for the costs of travel, as follows:

(a) Travel of a technical survey team of 4 to study the feasibility of deploying a small contingent of military observers at the Sierra Leone border with Liberia, $20,800 ($5,200 per round trip, consisting of $3,300 per round-trip air fare and $1,900 for daily subsistence allowance for 7 days including an average of $150 for one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(b) Travel of 7 staff members from New York to the Mission area in connection with the installation of the Field Asset Control System, $70,000 ($10,000 per round trip consisting of $3,300 per round-trip air fare and $6,700 in daily subsistence allowance for an average of 28 days per trip, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(c) Travel of 10 technical personnel from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and other missions to the Mission area to provide technical assistance for the operation of all equipment, $101,000 ($10,100 per round trip consisting of $5,000 per round- trip air fare and $5,100 in daily subsistence allowance for 21 days per trip including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(d) Travel of 5 staff members from United Nations Headquarters, to the Mission area to establish Mission policy and procedures regarding procurement, logistics and financial matters and to install and train Mission staff on Sun System, Progen and Reality Systems, $34,000 ($6,800 per round trip consisting of $3,300 per round-trip air fare and $3,500 in daily subsistence allowance for 14 days each trip, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(e) Travel of 6 staff members from United Nations Headquarters to the Mission area for official meetings and consultations, $31,200 ($5,200 per round trip consisting of $3,300 per round-trip air fare and $1,900 in daily subsistence allowance for 7 days each trip, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(f) Travel of 2 staff members from the Office of Internal Oversight Services to the Mission area, $16,800 ($8,400 per round trip consisting of $3,300 per round-trip air fare and $5,100 in daily subsistence allowance for 21 days each trip, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(g) Travel of an aviation safety expert to the Mission area for aviation safety inspection at $4,800 (consisting of a $3,300 round-trip air fare and $1,500 in daily subsistence allowance for 5 days, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(h) Travel of one staff member from the Office of Human Resources Management to the Mission area to conduct a three-day Mission subsistence allowance survey, $4,300 (consisting of a $3,300 round-trip air fare and $1,000 in daily subsistence allowance for 3 days, including $150 for a one night stopover to and from the Mission);

(i) The cost of official travel during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($44,700).

(c) International contractual personnel ..... —

(d) United Nations Volunteers ..... —

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... —

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... —

13. No provision is made under the above headings.

3. Premises 1 132 700

14. Provision under premises is made for the following:

(a) The rental of premises for the 11.6-month period consists of: office space for the Mission headquarters facilities at an average monthly cost of $10,000 ($116,000);

facilities for one warehouse and one workshop at a monthly rate of $2,500 each ($58,000); and the rental of facilities for five team sites at an estimated monthly cost of $1,500 per site for 11.6 months ($87,000). It also covers the cost of rental of office facilities during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($17,600);

(b) The alteration and renovation of Mission premises, including the renovation of Mission headquarters, the construction of additional office space, the installation of prefabricated office accommodation and the renovation of the transport workshop, warehouse and team sites ($94,000);

(c) Maintenance supplies at an estimated monthly cost of $1,200 for 11.6 months ($13,900);

(d) Maintenance services at an estimated monthly cost of $1,000 for 11.6 months ($11,600) and the cost of maintenance services during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($200);

(e) The cost of utilities comprises the cost of generator fuel based on an average monthly fuel consumption of 87,840 litres by Mission generators operating 24 hours per day for 11.6 months for a total of 1,018,944 litres at a cost of $0.66 per litre ($672,500) and for water at an average rate of $900 per month for 11.6 months ($10,400). It also covers the cost of utilities during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($6,000);

(f) The cost of freight for the transfer of 52 flat packed accommodation units from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi under the heading "Construction/ prefabricated buildings" ($45,500).

4. Infrastructure repairs 110 000

15. Provision is made for the repair and maintenance of four airstrips at Bo, Makeni, Lungi and Hastings at an estimated cost of $10,000 per airstrip ($40,000) and $1,000 per month per airstrip for regular maintenance for 11 months ($44,000). In addition, provision is made for the deployment of a field engineer to supervise the repair of airstrips at a cost of $5,500 per month for four months ($22,000) and a one-time mobilization and demobilization fee of $4,000.

5. Transport operations 1 591 300

(a) Purchase of vehicles 1 020 400

16. As indicated in section B above, provision of $934,600 is made for the acquisition of 73 vehicles for the Mission establishment, including the cost of freight of 17 refurbished vehicles being transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi. Seven vehicles previously deployed in the Mission area are beyond their economical life and would be replaced. In addition, $85,800 covers the cost of freight for the 7 vehicles that were transferred from the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola by air during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy.

(b) Rental of vehicles 19 700

17. Provision is made for the rental of vehicles, such as container handlers, a crane and towing vehicles, to assist in the unloading and/or loading of equipment and supplies at an average monthly cost of $3,000 for four months ($12,000). In addition, provision is

made at the established dry-lease rate for the reimbursement for the use of a contingent-owned ambulance at a monthly rate of $756 for 10.2 months ($7,700).

(c) Workshop equipment 34 500

18. Provision of $34,500 is made for the acquisition of workshop equipment for the repair and maintenance of United Nations-owned vehicles.

(d) Spare parts, repairs and maintenance 164 200

19. Provision of $164,200 is made for the cost of spare parts, repairs and maintenance of United Nations-owned vehicles based on an average standard monthly cost of $200 per vehicle for an average fleet strength of 69 vehicles deployed to the Mission area during the 11.6-month period ($160,100). It also covers the cost of spare parts and repairs during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($4,100).

(e) Petrol, oil and lubricants 329 200

20. Provision of $329,200 is made for petrol, oil and lubricants based on the phased deployment of vehicles to the Mission area. It is anticipated that each vehicle would consume an average of 20 litres of fuel daily for a total consumption for the 11.6-month period of 453,440 litres at a cost of $0.66 per litre ($299,300); 10 per cent of the fuel cost is provided for oils and lubricants ($29,900).

(f) Vehicle insurance 23 300

21. Provision is made for the cost of third-party liability insurance for an average fleet strength of 69 United Nations-owned vehicles at an estimated cost of $350 per vehicle per annum for the 11.6-month period ($23,300).

6. Air operations 1 595 500

22. Based on the operational requirements of the Mission, two aircraft would be deployed to the Mission area, consisting of one MI-8 helicopter and one B-200 (Beechcraft) fixed-wing aircraft. The B-200 aircraft was deployed to the Mission area effective 20 July 1998 and the MI-8 helicopter deployment was effective 20 September 1998.

(a) Helicopter operations 972 100

23. Provision of $972,100 is made for the hire of one MI-8 helicopter for 9.3 months at a monthly cost of $49,500 for 55 minimum monthly flight hours ($460,400) and 30 extra flight hours per month at a cost of $900 per hour ($251,100). In addition, provision of $206,700 is made for the cost of aviation fuel at an estimated cost of $20,200 per month ($187,900) and 10 per cent of the fuel cost is provided for oil and lubricants ($18,800). Provision is also made for positioning/depositioning costs of $40,000, a painting/preparation cost of $10,000 and a liability and war-risk insurance cost of $3,900.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft 597 200

24. Provision of $597,200 is made for the hire cost of one B-200 fixed-wing aircraft for 11.4 months at a monthly cost of $33,000 for 30 minimum monthly flight hours ($376,200) and 20 extra flight hours per month at a cost of $600 per hour ($136,800). The cost of aviation fuel is estimated at $5,300 per month ($60,400) and 10 per cent of the fuel cost

is provided for oil and lubricants ($6,000). In addition, provision is made for the positioning/depositioning of the aircraft at a cost of $12,000, a painting/preparation cost of $1,000 and a liability and war-risk insurance cost of $4,800.

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance 20 500

25. Provision of $20,500 is made for aircrew subsistence allowance for the three B-200 aircrew when travelling outside the Mission area on official business for five days per month estimated at $120 per person per day for 11.4 months.

(d) Other air operations 5 700

Air traffic control services and equipment ..... —

26. No provision is made under this heading.

Landing fees and ground handling 5 700

27. Provision is made for landing fees and ground handing at a cost of $500 per month for the 11.4 months.

Fuel storage and containers ..... —

28. No provision is made under this heading.

7. Naval operations 80 000

29. Provision is made for the rental of a marine vessel to transport personnel and equipment between Freetown and the Lungi team sites at an estimated monthly cost of $10,000 for 8 months.

8. Communications 4 232 000

(a) Complementary communications

Communications equipment 3 200 300

30. Provision of $3,200,300 is made for the acquisition of communications equipment, as indicated in section B above, for a telecommunications network to provide communications between the Mission's headquarters at Freetown and the five team sites, outlying regions and United Nations Headquarters.

Spare parts and supplies 234 400

31. Provision for communications spare parts and supplies is estimated at 7.5 per cent of communications equipment ($234,400).

Workshop and test equipment 155 200

32. Provision of $155,200 is also made for the acquisition of workshop and test equipment, as indicated in section B above.

Commercial communications 642 100

33. The cost of $629,400 for commercial communications for 11.6 months consists of the following:

(a) Transponder user charges at an average cost of $21,250 per month ($246,500);

(b) INMARSAT charges estimated at a monthly rate of $16,500 ($191,400);

(c) Telephone, telex and pouch charges at a rate of $12,200 per month ($141,500);

(d) Telephone wiring installation cost of $50,000 on a one-time basis.

34. In addition, provision of $12,700 is made to cover the cost of commercial communications during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy.

(b) Main trunking contract ..... —

35. No provision is made under this heading.

9. Other equipment 1 172 200

36. As indicated in section B above, provision of $1,034,800 is made for the acquisition of other equipment comprising: (a) office furniture ($135,700); (b) office equipment ($88,600); (c) data-processing equipment ($490,600); (d) the cost of freight for generators being transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi ($24,500); (e) petrol tanks and metering equipment to store petrol for United Nations-owned vehicles ($7,500); (f) the cost of freight for one ambulance and medical equipment provided under memorandum of understanding with the contributing Government of the Mission's medical unit ($250,000); (g) the cost of freight of engineering equipment and tools for premises to be transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi ($10,500); and (h) the acquisition of miscellaneous equipment consisting of fire safety equipment and the cost of freight for the transfer of air-conditioners from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi ($27,400).

37. Provision of $59,800 is made for the acquisition of office furniture ($3,900), office equipment ($14,400), data-processing equipment ($20,500) and generators ($21,000) with regard to the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy during the period 17 April to 12 July 1998.

38. The provision of $77,600 for spare parts, repairs and maintenance is estimated at 7.5 per cent of the total cost of other equipment.

10. Supplies and services 501 500

(a) Miscellaneous services 273 900

39. Provision of $273,900 is made for miscellaneous services for the 11.6-month period, consisting of the following:

(a) External audit ($47,800);

(b) Contractual services consisting of cleaning services and garbage removal services for Mission premises estimated at a monthly rate of $9,000 ($104,400);

(c) Security services to Mission facilities at a monthly rate of $4,000 ($46,400);

(d) Medical treatment and services based on the reimbursement to the contributing Government at the standard rate of $28.25 per person per month for medical and dental services rendered by the Medical Unit ($41,700);

(e) Official hospitality to local dignitaries in the context of good will in the official interest of the Mission, estimated at a monthly rate of $100 per month ($1,200); and the cost of official hospitality during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($2,500);

(f) Miscellaneous other services, such as local and international bank charges at a rate of $2,000 per month ($23,200) and the cost of miscellaneous services during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($6,700).

(b) Miscellaneous supplies 227 600

40. Provision of $227,600 is made for miscellaneous supplies for the 11.6-month period, as follows:

(a) Stationery and office supplies such as diskettes, tapes, printer cartridges and photocopy paper based on the standard rate of $35 per person for the first three months and $15 per person monthly thereafter ($36,100); and the cost of stationery and office supplies during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($2,500);

(b) Cost of medical supplies during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($200);

(c) Sanitation and cleaning materials at the standard rate of $5 per person per month ($10,000);

(d) Subscriptions to international newspapers and magazines, local newspapers, technical publications and transport guides at an estimated cost of $100 per month ($1,200);

(e) Purchase of electrical supplies such as cables, incandescent bulbs and fluorescent tubes and other electrical fixtures at an estimated monthly rate of $1,300 ($15,100);

(f) Acquisition of uniform items, flags and decals for Field Service personnel at a rate of $500 per person every six months ($18,000); accoutrements for military observers and civilian police at the rate of $35 per person ($3,100); flags for United Nations premises and vehicles ($600) and the cost of freight ($3,300). This item also covers the cost of uniform items, flags and decals during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($500);

(g) The purchase of field defence stores, such as concertina wire, barbed wire, pickets, sandbags, corrugated iron sheets, timber, gabions and other miscellaneous items ($35,700);

(h) Purchase of 20 map sets of the Mission area at $1,500 per set ($30,000). This item also covers the cost of operational maps during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($1,200);

(i) Quartermaster and general stores ($70,100), consisting of requirements for 30-day contingency rations including food and water ($55,500) and the cost of miscellaneous supplies such as packing supplies, batteries and jerry cans ($5,800). It also covers the cost of quartermaster and general stores during the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 in connection with the strengthening of the Office of the Special Envoy ($8,800).

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... —

41. No provision is made under this heading.

12. Public information programmes 19 300

42. Provision of $19,300 is made for the purchase of equipment ($4,700), materials and supplies ($1,300) and contractual services ($13,300) for the public information programme of the Mission's public information office.

13. Training programmes ..... —

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... —

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... —

43. No provision is made under the above headings.

16. Air and surface freight

Transport of contingent-owned equipment ..... —

44. No provision is made under this heading.

Military airlifts ..... —

45. No provision is made under this heading.

Commercial freight and cartage 20 900

46. Provision of $20,900 is made for other miscellaneous freight and related costs not provided elsewhere, at a rate of $1,800 per month for 11.6 months.

17. United Nations Logistics Base, Brindisi ..... —

18. Support account for peacekeeping operations ..... —

47. No provision is made under the above headings.

19. Staff assessment 850 700

48. The estimate represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

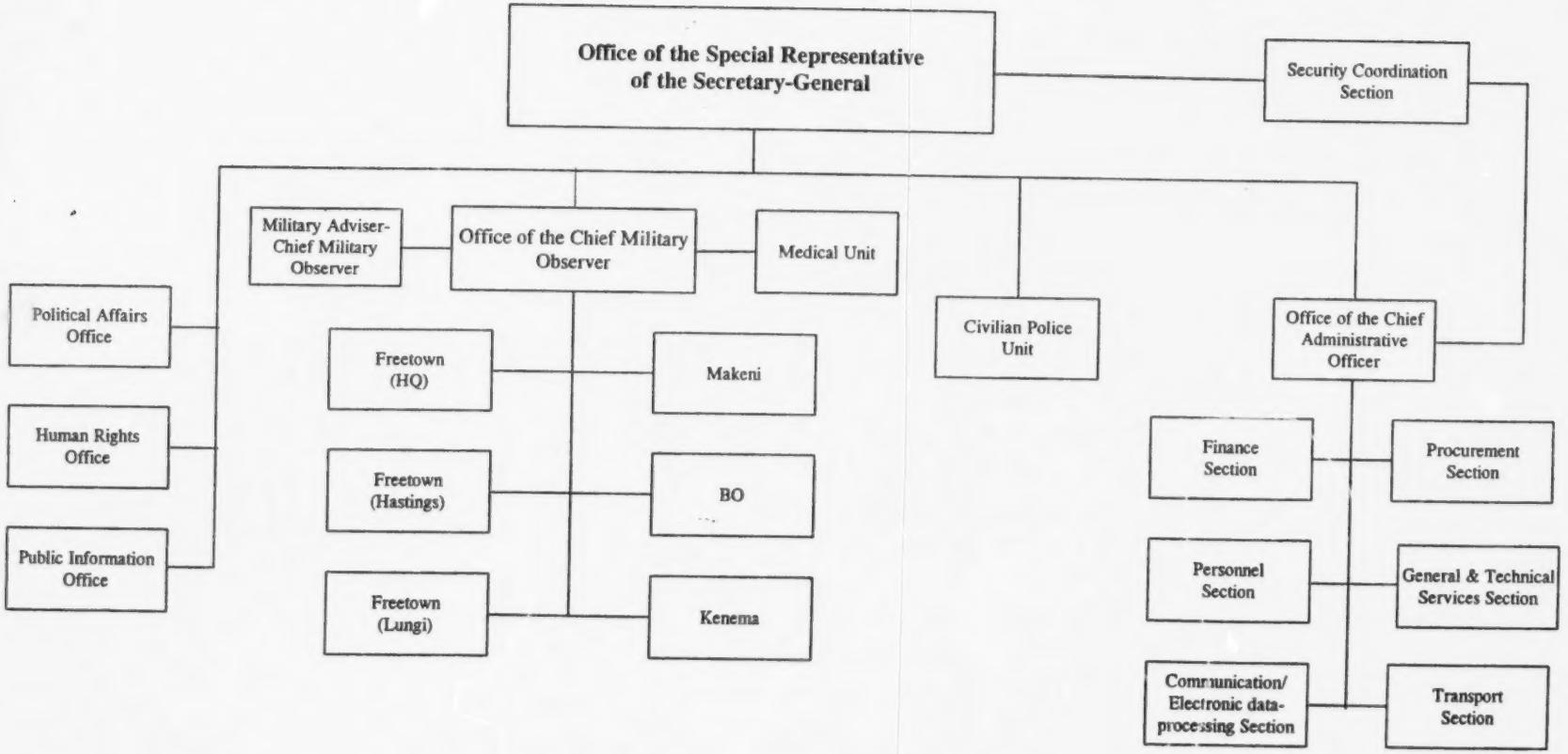
20. Income from staff assessment ..... (850 700)

49. The staff assessment requirements provided for under budget line 19 (see annex I to the present report) have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their respective rates of contribution to the UNOMSIL budget.

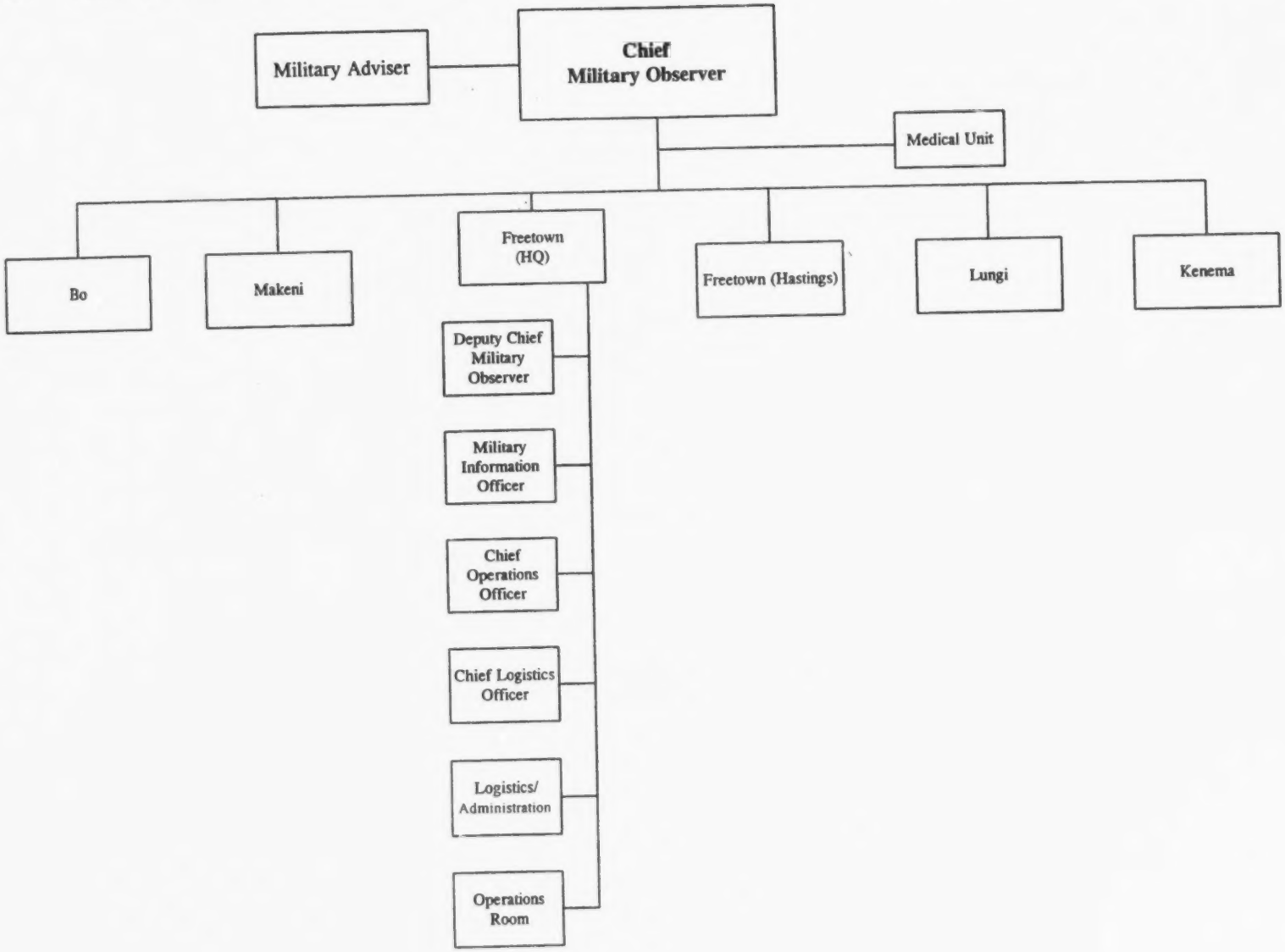
Annex III

Organizational charts

A. Administrative structure



B. Military structure



Annex IV

Proposed staffing table

	Professional and above									*General Service*							
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	*Total*	*FS*	*(PL)*	*(OL)*	*SS*	*Total*	*Local staff*	*UNV*	*Grand total*
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	**2**	-	-	2	-	**2**	3	-	7
Office of the Chief Military Observer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	1	-	**1**	4	-	6
Civilian Police Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	-	1
Human Rights Office	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	**4**	-	-	1	-	**1**	2	-	7
Political Affairs Office	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	**3**	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	-	4
Public Information Office	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	-	2
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	**4**	-	-	1	-	**1**	2	-	7
Finance Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	1	-	1	-	**2**	4	-	7
Personnel Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	1	-	-	-	**1**	2	-	4
General Services Section	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	**2**	7	-	2	-	**9**	10	-	21
Procurement Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	1	-	-	-	**1**	2	-	4
Communications/ Electronic Data-processing Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	4	-	1	-	**5**	5	-	11
Transport Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	2	-	-	-	**2**	9	-	12
Security Coordination Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	2	-	-	-	**2**	2	-	5
Subtotal, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	12	18	-	5	-	**23**	36	-	71
Total	-	-	1	1	1	6	14	-	**23**	18	-	9	-	**27**	48	-	98

Annex V

Deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

		1998					December 1998	Total
		July	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*to 30 June 1999*	
1.	**Civilian personnel**							
(a)	**Civilian police advisers**	1	1	3	-	-	-	5
(b)	**International staff**							
	Under Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assistant Secretary-General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	D-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	D-1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	P-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	P-4	3	1	1	-	1	-	6
	P-3	1	7	6	-	-	-	14
	P-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	7	8	7	-	1	-	23
	General service (Principal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	General service (Other)	2	-	7	-	-	-	9
	Field service	6	5	7	-	-	-	18
	Subtotal	8	5	14	-	-	-	27
	Total, International staff	**15**	**13**	**21**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**50**
(c)	**Local staff**	10	21	17	-	-	-	48
	Total, International and local staff	**25**	**34**	**38**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**98**
2.	**Military personnel**							
	Military observers	8	39	14	24	-	-	85
	Total, Military and civilian personnel	**34**	**74**	**55**	**24**	**1**	**-**	**188**

Annex VI

Functional title of posts in the Professional category and related job description summaries

Related job description summaries are contained in the standard cost and standard ratio manual, or are indicated below.

Specialist on Disarmament and Demobilization (P-4). Responsible for the development and implementation of the programme for the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. Advises on the demobilization and reintegration process through the formulation of a strategy and plan of action related to the demobilization and reintegration programme, including the identification of objectives, the formulation of a timetable and the implementation of training materials for the use of demobilizing troops. Carries out liaison functions with relevant government officials, officers of ECOMOG (the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group), units of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (particularly the Military Observer component), humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations and donors in order to ensure that the optimal approach to the demobilization and reintegration process is undertaken by relevant actors and in order to organize the application of required resources to the demobilization and reintegration process.

Annex VII

Voluntary and trust fund contributions

A. Voluntary contributions

(United States dollars)

Contributor	*Contribution*	*Value*
Cash contributions	—	—
In-kind contributions	—	—

B. Trust fund contributions

(United States dollars)

Government	*Paid*	*Pledge*
Trust Fund to Support United Nations Peacekeeping Related Efforts in Sierra Leone		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	832 150	—

Annex VIII

Operational map

Map No. 4066 UNITED NATIONS
August 1998 (Special)

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section